

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 85-779
H. R. 10360

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of H. R. 103601
Digest of Public Law 85-7792

Index and summary of H. R. 10360

- Jan. 29, 1958 Rep. Gathings introduced H. R. 10360 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- Aug. 1, 1958 House committee ordered H. R. 10360 reported with amendment.
- Aug. 2, 1958 House committee reported H. R. 10360 with an amendment. H. Report No. 2357. Print of bill and report.
- Aug. 5, 1958 Rules Committee reported resolution for consideration of H. R. 10360. (Print of resolution not received).
- Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported S. 4232, an original bill. S. Report No. 2189. Print of bill and report.
- Aug. 14, 1958 House passed H. R. 10360 as reported.
- Senate passed S. 4232 without amendment.
- Aug. 18, 1958 Senate passed H. R. 10360 without amendment. Print of bill as passed by Senate.
- Aug. 27, 1958 Approved: Public Law 85-779.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-779

EXTENSION OF MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM. Amends the Agricultural Act of 1949 so as to extend for 2 years, to June 30, 1961, authorization for the recruitment and temporary employment of agricultural workers from Mexico, when adequate numbers of domestic workers are not available, to assist in growing, harvesting and preparing for consumption of crops produced in the U. S.

H. R. 10360

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 29, 1958

Mr. GATHINGS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended,
by striking out the termination date.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is
- 4 amended by striking out all of section 509.

I

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10360

A BILL

To amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by striking out the termination date.

By Mr. GATHINGS

JANUARY 29, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued August 4, 1958

For actions of August 1, 1958

85th-2nd, No. 131

CONTENTS

Accounting.....	25	
Adjournment.....	10,27	
Administrative orders....	4	
Alaska.....	30	
Appropriations.....	38,39	
Area redevelopment.....	26	
Budget.....	23	
Civil defense.....	6	
Defense production.....	3	Foot-and-mouth disease...37
Education.....	26	Foreign aid.....23
Electrification.....	19	Foreign trade.....24,26
Ethics.....	34	Forestry.....28,36
Expenditures.....	31	Freight forwarders.....26
Fair trade.....	14	Fruits and nuts.....26
Farm aid.....	23	Housing.....22,26
Farm program.....	8,11,26	Humane slaughter.....5
Farm labor.....	12	Imports.....21
Food additives.....	26	Legislative program...9,26
Food distribution.....	7	Loans.....3
Food stamps.....	12	Mineral lands.....16,28
		Monopolies.....35
		Public debt.....16,26
		Radio frequencies....20,26
		Reclamation.....13
		Research.....37
		Small business.....29
		Saline water.....13
		Social security.....33
		St. Lawrence Seaway....32
		Surplus property.....15
		Transportation.....1,17
		Water resources.....2

HIGHLIGHTS: See page 5.

SENATE

1. TRANSPORTATION. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 3016, to extend until June 30, 1960, provisions of the Shipping Act of 1916 relating to dual rate contract arrangements. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14513-14
2. WATER RESOURCES. Passed as reported S. 4021, to establish the U. S. Study Commission on the Savannah, Altamaha, St. Mary's Apalachicola-Chattahoochee, and Alabama-Coosa River Basins. pp. 14511-13
3. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 4162, to amend the Defense Production Act to provide for the cancellation of certain productive facility loans (S. Rept. 2091). p. 14496
4. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 6788, to authorize the abbreviation of the record on the review or enforcement of orders of administrative agencies by the courts of appeals and the review or enforcement of such orders on the original papers and to make uniform the laws relating thereto. p. D774

5. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. Sen. Humphrey commended the reaction of the American Meat Institute to passage of the humane slaughter bill, and inserted their news release in which they stated they would work to aid in providing for humane slaughter and discussed the provisions of the bill. pp. 14517-18
6. CIVIL DEFENSE. The name of Sen. Cotton was added as cosponsor to S. 4055, to establish survival depots for civil defense evacuees in time of war. p. 14499
7. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Sen. Flanders criticized the cutting off of CARE packages to Egyptian children, and Sen. Humphrey concurred. pp. 14500-1
8. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey inserted a letter from the Cochran County, Tex., Farm Bureau, which he stated showed opposition to the national Farm Bureau position. The letter urged CCC and price support, opposed free markets, pointed to the processor as the central cause of higher prices, and urged that cotton legislation be delayed until after the fall referendum. pp. 14504-05
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that there would be a call of the calendar for unobjected-to measures on Mon., Aug. 4. p. 14495
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 4. p. 14519

HOUSE

11. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "adopted, by a vote of 28-0, various amendments to S. 4071, re marketing programs for various agricultural commodities" (p. D775). Rep. McCormack announced that this bill will be considered under suspension of the rules today, Aug. 4 (p. 14539). The Agriculture Committee was granted until midnight Sat. "to file reports on certain bills" (p. 14540). It is our understanding that the bill was reported during recess, pursuant to this authority.
12. FOOD STAMPS; FARM LABOR. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 13067, to provide for the establishment of a food stamp plan for the distribution of \$1 billion worth of surplus food commodities a year to needy persons and families in the U. S., and H. R. 10360, with amendment, to continue for 2 years the authority for the Attorney General to permit the importation of aliens for agricultural employment. p. D775
13. SALINE WATER; RECLAMATION. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported S. J. Res. 135, with amendment, to provide for the construction of a full-scale demonstration plant for the production, from sea waters, of water suitable for beneficial purposes, and S. 4009, to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the Washoe reclamation project, Nev. and Calif. p. D776
14. FAIR TRADE. A subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 10527, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act so as to make it lawful to fix minimum resale prices and to enforce them by contracts. p. D776
15. SURPLUS PROPERTY. A subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 7929, to permit the donation of surplus property to voluntary fire-fighting organizations. p. D776

CONTINUATION OF MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

AUGUST 2, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 10360]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10360) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by striking out the termination date, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 509 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1959" and inserting "June 30, 1961".

Amend the title to read:

A bill to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.

STATEMENT

The purpose is to continue for 2 years beyond June 30, 1959, the present termination date, the authority in Public Law 78 (82d Cong., 1st sess.), as amended, for recruitment and temporary employment of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico, when adequate numbers of domestic workers are not available, to assist in growing, harvesting, and preparing for consumption of crops produced in the United States.

Legislation providing for the legal importation of nationals from the Republic of Mexico to do farm labor has been in existence since 1949. The present act, known as Public Law 78, was passed in 1951 by the 82d Congress and was subsequently amended by extensions to December 31, 1953, December 31, 1955, and June 30, 1959. The program established by this legislation has been successful in more than one respect. First, it has supplied agriculture with labor that was un-

available from the labor force of the United States. Secondly, it has proven an effective vehicle in the elimination of persons who enter the United States illegally from Mexico to obtain work. The so-called wetback and the bad conditions of employment that accompanied the use of such labor have largely disappeared. The present legislation and the International Migrant Labor Agreement between this country and Mexico have definitely helped in the solution of this problem. In addition, agricultural producers have been immeasurably aided in securing an adequate supply of farm labor.

NEED FOR THE PROGRAM

The real need of agricultural producers for this program is amply demonstrated by the almost complete unanimity of the witnesses testifying at the hearings to the effect that its continuation was warranted and advisable. While all witnesses did not favor a 2-year extension it was evident that our farmers would suffer great financial losses if denied an adequate labor supply to produce their crops. There was also testimony to the effect that many of the abuses formerly existent in the program had been eliminated. The testimony by representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service pointed to the practical cessation of illegal wetback entries into this country when it was shown that in 1954 approximately 1 million illegals were apprehended in the United States while in the 1958 fiscal year only 37,127 illegal entrants were picked up.

The committee is firmly convinced that with proper and understanding administration of this legislation one of our greatest agricultural problems will be alleviated. Along with this helpful assist to our own economy will go the clearing up of an ugly illegal entrant problem of concern to every American citizen. Moreover, the program is almost entirely self-supporting and will not burden our financial structure.

COST

Until 1947 the entire cost for importation of Mexican farmworkers was borne by the United States Government. Today the user of such labor pays almost the entire cost of the program.

Beginning August 1, 1958, every user will pay \$15 to contract each Mexican farmworker. This is the legal maximum that can be charged under section 502 (2) of Public Law 78. It is estimated that the total cost of the program for the current 12 months of this fiscal year will be \$6½ million. Of this amount \$6,025,000 will be paid directly by growers and only \$480,600 will be paid by the United States Government. The costs paid by the users include \$1,550,000 in administration costs, chiefly salaries of Department of Labor employees. The \$480,600 which has been appropriated by the Congress for the present fiscal year is to be used exclusively for obtaining compliance with this act, the international agreement with Mexico, and the work contracts of individual Mexican farmworkers. It is thus clear that the costs of the program are preponderantly borne by the farm employer and not by the United States Government.

NUMBER OF MEXICAN WORKERS USED

At the beginning of fiscal 1958 there were 123,652 Mexican agricultural workers in the United States. On July 1, 1958, at the beginning of the present fiscal year, there were 120,645 such workers in the United States. During fiscal 1958, 418,976 men were contracted under the program. Of this number 410,896 were returned to Mexico. Approximately 8,000 others voluntarily returned to Mexico outside official channels.

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN FARMWORKERS ARE PROTECTED BY THE LEGISLATION

This legislation provides many protections for both domestic workers and Mexican farmworkers imported for agricultural work. This is as it should be.

Section 503 (2) is to the effect that no Mexican farmworkers will be made available for employment in any area unless the Secretary of Labor determines that the employment of such workers will not have an adverse affect on the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers. This provision clearly protects the wages and working conditions of American workers. Obviously it is incumbent upon the Secretary of Labor to have adequate factual information in such situations and his denial of certification for the use of Mexican farmworkers should be based on substantial evidence that such action will depress the wages and working condition of domestic workers in similar employment within the same area of employment.

The program requires many safeguards for the Mexican farmworkers who come into this country. They are guaranteed by our Government that their employers will comply with the provisions of their work contracts with respect to wages and transportation. Section 10 of their work contract guarantees to them the opportunity for employment for at least three-fourths of the workdays during their contract period. Furthermore, they are to receive the prevailing wage for similar work in the area where they are employed.

The determination of the prevailing wage to be paid has been the subject of discussion at the public hearings. The committee is of the opinion that the duty of the Secretary of Labor in making such findings is quite simple. He should find the prevailing wage rate or rates actually paid to domestic workers in the area of employment and there is no necessity for alterations or use of formulas in the determination of such rates. If the prevailing rates so found are paid to Mexican farmworkers for the same work in the same area under the same conditions, the committee would consider prevailing wage requirements to have been met.

The committee heard much testimony on the availability of domestic workers for farm employment. The program envisaged by this legislation clearly demands that American workers who are able, willing, qualified, and in the area of need should be given every opportunity for employment before foreign workers are employed. It must be pointed out, however, that farmwork is considered undesirable by many domestic workers and this factor should be given adequate and realistic consideration by the Secretary of Labor when he receives requests for certification of workers under this program.

Many complaints have been received by the committee during the public hearings concerning various phases of the administration of this legislation. Growers and grower representatives testified they were being confronted by the Department of Labor with demands for complying with a myriad of theoretical wage and other formulas as a prerequisite to securing farmworkers under this legislation. Testimony was received that such formulas were unrealistic and incapable of performance by the average farmer.

The committee is now pleased to report that since the public hearings were held the Department of Labor has modified and rescinded some of these impractical proposals. In meetings with growers and their representatives on July 24, 1958, an agreement was reached which in the opinion of the committee will result in more satisfactory administration of this legislation. The committee feels that the Department of Labor should be commended for seeking agreement with those most closely affected by the legislation.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

Extensive public hearings were held on June 9, 10, 11, and 12 and on July 2, 1958, by the committee on the need for an extension of this program. Representatives of the Department of Labor, the Department of Agriculture, the State Department, the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice, as well as spokesmen for farmers, labor, and other groups have testified in these hearings.

In commenting on the need for the program and for its continuance, the Assistant Secretary of Labor, who appeared before the committee in support of the bill, said in part:

The Administration supports the proposal to extend Public Law 78 at this session of the Congress. We recommend, however, that the extension be for a 2-year period terminating on June 30, 1961. With this single exception, we concur with the proposal before the committee. With full allowance for the larger number of domestic workers now available for farm jobs because of curtailment of non-farm opportunities, we expect that many areas will remain unable to meet peak season labor demands by relying solely on domestic farm labor in the immediately foreseeable future.

Notwithstanding technological advances in agriculture which are continually reducing total manpower requirements, demand for certain types of hired farm labor has remained high. During the cultivating and harvest seasons large numbers of workers are needed for short periods, particularly in such heavy labor-using crops as cotton, sugar beets, fruits, and vegetables. Expansion of irrigated acreage and opening of new farmlands in sparsely populated areas have resulted in major shifts in the location of farming operations, such as the westward movement of cotton production and the expansion of vegetable and strawberry growing in California. Such labor needs often cannot be met fully from the local labor supply and farm employers must depend upon migratory workers.

*

*

*

*

*

The increased supply of United States workers available for farm jobs is expected to lessen but not to eliminate the need for foreign labor supplements during the year ahead. More important, from the point of view of extension of Public Law 78, we are confident that recession unemployment will not be a factor in late 1959 and in 1960.

In such circumstances, the Mexican labor program can make an important contribution to our agricultural economy. It provides growers with reasonable assurance that an adequate work force can be assembled to harvest the crops. It meets the needs of sparsely populated areas for a temporary work force to meet peak seasonal demands. And last, but not least, this program is an important factor in our foreign relations and development assistance to our neighbors from the south.

* * * * *

The foregoing paragraphs outline the labor supply considerations which lead the Department to recommend extension of Public Law 78. Quite simply, we do not foresee during the near term future such an increased farm labor supply or such a change in farm employment inducements as to eliminate the need for supplementary foreign labor.

* * * * *

Finally, Mr. Chairman, some members of the committee may wonder why, in view of these reservations, the Department does not propose delay until next year in deciding on extension of Public Law 78. The present law, of course, does not expire until June 30, 1959.

It is important to have a law on the books well in advance of the agreement with Mexico. The passage of a law this year will allow ample time for negotiations with Mexico prior to expiration of the present international agreement, which expires June 30, 1959, and thus avoid any possible hiatus in the operation of the program.

PERIOD OF EXTENSION

As introduced, the bill provided for indefinite extension of the act. At the hearings the Assistant Secretary of Labor recommended an extension of 2 years. Other groups favored a 1-year or 2-year extension. The committee amendment will extend the act for 2 years—to June 30, 1961.

SPECIAL EMPLOYEES

During the public hearings it was brought to the attention of the committee that numerous growers find a need for more experienced Mexican farmworkers than it has been possible for them to secure under the present operation of the program. Testimony also developed a great need by livestock producers for Mexican workers who can qualify as ranch hands. It appeared from the testimony that difficulty had been encountered by the Department of Labor in getting approval from the Mexican Government for importation of such workers. There is no specific section in this legislation which deals with either of these problems. The committee does feel, however, that it is in the interest

of American users of Mexican workers that further negotiations be held with the Mexican Government in an effort to solve both of these problems. The success of this legislation and the program which the Congress has established thereunder depends upon the cooperative attitude of the two Governments. The Department of Labor is fully acquainted with this situation and should forcefully present its importance to the Government of Mexico.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed so be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

* * * * *

TITLE V—AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

* * * * *

【SEC. 509. No workers will be made available under this title for employment after June 30, 1959.】



85TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 10360

[Report No. 2357]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 29, 1958

Mr. GATHINGS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 2, 1958

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by striking out the termination date.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is
4 amended by striking out all of section 509.
5 That section 509 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as
6 amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1959" and
7 inserting "June 30, 1961".

Amend the bill so as to read: "A bill to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended."

Union Calendar No. 996

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10360

[Report No. 2357]

A BILL

To amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by striking out the termination date.

By Mr. GATHINGS

JANUARY 29, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 2, 1958

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 6, 1958
For actions of August 5, 1958
85th-2d, No. 133

CONTENTS

Acreage allotments.....	24		
Appropriations.....	14,47,58,59		
Bird refuges.....	60		
Buildings.....	22,56,65		
CCC.....	15		
Contracts.....	10,56		
Dairy industry.....	49,63		
Defense production.....	29		
Desert land entries.....	20		
Economic situation.....	33,39	Fungicides.....	61
Education.....	12,55	Grains.....	42
Electrification.....	30,59	Hall of Fame.....	23
Expenditures.....	34	Herbicides.....	61
Farm income.....	39	Housing.....	64
Farm labor.....	6,17,37,62	Imports.....	25,52
Farm loans.....	2,16	Industrial uses.....	35
Farm organizations.....	50	Insecticides.....	61
Farm program.....	7,13,44	Lands.....	22,53
Federal-State relations.....	23	Legislative program.....	13
Fish and wildlife.....	61	Library services.....	38
Fisheries.....	27	Meat prices.....	46
Food additives.....	48	Military construction.....	4
Foreign aid.....	14,32	Monopolies.....	45,54,67
Foreign trade.....	15	Personnel.....	3
Forestry.....	18,22,40	Pesticides.....	61
Fruits and nuts.....	13,25,52	Property.....	57
		Public debt.....	1,13
		Public Law 480.....	4,15
		Public works.....	56
		Purchasing.....	26
		Reclamation.....	9,21,66
		Research.....	35,55
		Roads.....	19
		Saline water.....	8
		Small business.....	11,51
		Social security.....	41
		Soil conservation.....	43
		St. Lawrence Seaway.....	36
		Surplus disposal.....	15
		Transportation.....	5
		Travel.....	5
		Veto.....	47
		Water.....	31

HIGHLIGHTS: House debated bill to increase public debt limit. House and Senate committees reported bill to facilitate USDA insured loans. Rep. Mathews urged passage of House Committee farm bill. House subcommittee ordered reported bill for transfer of employees to international organizations. Senate committee reported foreign aid appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. PUBLIC DEBT. Debated H. R. 13580, to increase the public debt limit to \$285 billion. At the request of Rep. McCormack a vote on the bill was postponed until today, Aug. 6. pp. 14880, 14883-89, 14889-910, 14946
2. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 10965, to improve the insured-loans program under Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (H. Rept. 2447). p. 14946
3. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported S. 4004, to encourage transfers of Federal employees for service with international organizations. p. D799
4. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Received the conference report on H. R. 13015, the military construction authorization bill (H. Rept. 2429). As reported by the conferees the bill limits the number of houses which may be contracted for with the use of foreign currencies accumulated under Public Law 480 to 4,000 units. pp. 14866-79, 14946
5. TRANSPORTATION; TRAVEL. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 377, to provide a 2-year statute of limitations on actions involving transportation of property and passengers of the U. S. Government. Substituted the language of H. R. 8742, as passed by the House earlier in the day, for that of S. 377. H. R. 8742 was laid on the table. pp. 14880-81, 14889
6. FARM LABOR. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 10360, to continue for 2 years the authority for the Attorney General to permit the importation of aliens for agricultural employment. pp. 14889, 14964 14946.
7. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Matthews explained the provisions of S. 4071, the farm bill, as reported by the House Agriculture Committee, and urged enactment of the Committee bill. pp. 14924
Rep. Hill inserted a letter from the National Wool Growers Assoc. urging passage of S. 4071 as reported by the House Agriculture Committee, and stated: "We feel certain that the conference committees can iron out major differences existing in the House and Senate versions of the farm bill and can develop legislation which will be acceptable to the administration." p. 14910
8. SALINE WATER. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. J. Res. 135, to provide for the construction by Interior of demonstration plants for the production, from saline or brackish waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, and municipal uses (H. Rept. 2450). p. 14946
9. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported S. 4009, without amendment, to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the Washoe reclamation project, Nev. and Calif. (H. Rept. 2451); and S. 3448, with amendment, to permit the Secretary of the Interior to authorize increases in the 160-acre limitation on the Seedskadee Reclamation project (H. Rept. 2454). p. 14946
10. CONTRACTS. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11749, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years (H. Rept. 2466). p. 14947

11. SMALL BUSINESS. Conferees agreed to file a conference report on S. 3651, to make equity capital and long-term credit more readily available for small-business concerns. p. D799
12. EDUCATION. Rep. Frelinghuysen inserted a statement by HEW Secretary Flemming favoring H. R. 13247, the national defense education bill, and explaining the provisions of the bill. p. 14925
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the conference report on H. R. 13015, the military construction authorization bill, will be considered Wed., Aug. 6 (p. 14925). Also scheduled for consideration the same day are S. 4071, the farm bill, H. R. 11056, to regulate the imports of certain fruits and nuts, and H. R. 13580, to increase the public debt limit.

SENATE

14. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 13192, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1959 (S. Rept. 2204) (p. 14773). The Daily Digest states that the bill provides \$3.5 billion, a \$440 million increase over the House-passed figure (p. D795).
15. SURPLUS DISPOSAL; FOREIGN TRADE. Both Houses received the President's semi-annual report on Public Law 480 operations, Jan. 1-June 30, 1958. pp. 14771, 14881 (H. Doc. 431)
The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 3858, to authorize CCC to purchase flour and cornmeal for donation instead of being limited to having such products processed from its own stocks (S. Rept. 2196). p. 14773
Sen. Humphrey discussed health problems and our foreign policy in the Middle East and urged the importance of using surplus foods to reduce human suffering. pp. 14845-8
16. LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 3333, to improve the insured loan program of the FHA (S. Rept. 2192). p. 14773
17. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported an original bill/ to extend the Mexican farm labor program for 1 year (S. Rept. 2189). p. 14773 S. 4232
18. FORESTRY. Concurred in the House amendment of S. 1748, to add certain lands in Ida. and Wyo. to the Caribou and Targhee National Forests. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14819
Sen. Morse stated that big timbermen were attempting to prevent the use of provisions in the Small Business Act of 1958 which would help smaller lumbermen by setting aside timber for them to cut, and urged that the Small Business Administration take its own course. p. 14862
19. ROADS. Passed H. R. 12776, to revise and codify the laws relating to "Highways," with an amendment substituting the language of S. 3953 as reported by the Senate committee. S. 3953 was indefinitely postponed. pp. 14819-32
20. DESERT-LAND ENTRIES. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 359, to permit desert land entries on disconnected tracts of land aggregating less than 320 acres and forming a compact unit. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14818

21. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 4002, to authorize the Grey Reef Dam and Reservoir as a part of the Glendo unit of the Missouri River Basin Project. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14818
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 3648, to authorize the Interior Department to construct and operate the Navaho Indian Irrigation project and the initial stage of the San Juan-Chama project (S. Rept. 2198); and S. 1887, to authorize the Interior Department to construct the San Luis unit, Central Valley Project, Calif., and to enter into an agreement with the State to operate it (S. Rept. 2202). p. 14773
22. LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6542, to authorize the conveyance of certain forest lands to Dayton, Wyo. (S. Rept. 2194); and H. R. 11800, to authorize the sale of certain ARS lands and buildings to Clifton, N. J. (S. Rept. 2193). p. 14773
Sen. Morse discussed the formula requiring payment of at least 50% of the appraised fair market value for lands to be transferred to local agencies for public purposes, and 100% if for private purposes, which he has insisted on since 1946, in connection with a bill to dispose of certain property in Roseburg, Ore. pp. 14857-62
23. HALL OF FAME. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. Con. Res. 295, favoring the establishment of a Hall of Fame for Agriculture (S. Rept. 2190). p. 14773
24. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 4151, to establish uniform provisions for the transfer of acreage allotments when the landowner is displaced by an agency having the right of eminent domain (S. Rept. 2195). p. 14773
25. IMPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 2142, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act so as to extend restrictions on the importation of certain citrus fruits and figs, (S. Rept. 2191). p. 14773
26. PURCHASING. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 3224, to assist small business firms to obtain a fair share of Government purchases and contracts and to expedite Government procurement (S. Rept. 2201); p. 14773
27. FISHERIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute bill, S. 3229, the proposed Federal Fisheries Assistance Act of 1958. p. D796
28. FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 337, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws. p. D796
29. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. S. 4162, to provide for the cancellation of certain uncollectible loans and operating losses under Title III of the Defense Production Act, was made the unfinished business. p. 14817
30. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article by the manager of the Colo. Rural Electric Association urging greater independence of the REA administrator from USDA control. pp. 14839-40

MEXICAN FARM LABOR

AUGUST 5, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 4232]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported an original bill (S. 4232), to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.

This bill extends the Mexican farm labor program for 1 year until June 30, 1960. Under that program the Secretary of Labor recruits agricultural workers from Mexico pursuant to an agreement with the Republic of Mexico and subject to conditions designed to protect the rights of both foreign and domestic workers. The committee limited the extension to 1 year because it felt that, although there is a foreseeable need for the use of Mexican workers for that period, it would be well for Congress to give further consideration to the program next year.

The committee held no hearings on this legislation in view of the fact that extensive hearings were being conducted by the House. Those hearings are available in printed form.

The reports of the Departments of Labor and Agriculture favoring extension of the program appear at pages 233 and 234 of the House committee hearings as follows:

Mr. MURRAY. This is from the United States Department of Labor.

It is addressed to the Honorable Harold D. Cooley, chairman, Committee on Agriculture. [Reading:]

"This is in further reply to your request for this Department's comments on H. R. 10360, a bill to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by striking out the termination date.

"The number of Mexican nationals contracted for under the authority of title V has risen from 190,745 in 1951, the first year of the program, to 436,049 in 1957. During 1957,

foreign workers supplemented the local and migratory labor supply in 40 States. There are indications that the interests of our own agricultural workers may be adversely affected in some parts of the country by the constantly increasing use of this alien work force. The current unemployment situation in the Nation accentuates the importance of protecting domestic agricultural labor from depressing factors.

"The objective of the program authorized by title V is to provide a legitimate supplementary source of farm labor when the domestic supply proves inadequate. It is intended to meet a situation which exists only when labor is in short supply.

"I recommend a 2-year extension of the program. This will enable us to examine further the problems arising out of the use of foreign agricultural labor and its effect upon the opportunities for and continuity of employment of domestic farmworkers. Suggested draft language to extend title V for an additional period of 2 years is enclosed.

"The Bureau of the Budget advises us that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

"Sincerely yours,

"JAMES P. MITCHELL,
"Secretary of Labor."

The Bureau of the Budget advises us there is no objection to the submission of the report and then the language is added.

Do you want that read for the record?

Mr. GATHINGS. Yes, if you will submit that for the record, please.

Here is the Department of Agriculture report and if you will read this, Mr. Murray. It would be just as well for you to read that one now.

Mr. MURRAY. This is to the Honorable Harold D. Cooley, chairman, Committee on Agriculture.

"DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your request of January 31, 1958, for a report on H. R. 10360, a bill to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by striking out the termination date.

"The Department favors extension of the authority for the Mexican farm labor program.

"While this Department is not responsible for the administration of the Mexican farm labor program authorized by this legislation, it is concerned with the problem of assuring an adequate supply of labor to meet farm employer needs. The accomplishment of the farm job each year requires considerable numbers of hired workers. The highly seasonable character of farm operations creates a need for large numbers of seasonal workers. Many of these workers are required for only short periods but adequate supplies must be available at the time and place needed if crop loss is to be prevented.

"In some areas it has been necessary for many years to rely upon workers from Mexico because of inadequate supplies of domestic workers able and willing to accept short-term intermittent employment.

"We do not believe that domestic workers in sufficient numbers to fill these needs will be available in the foreseeable future. Should adequate supplies of domestic labor become available, the Mexican farm labor program would cease because of the provisions of section 503 of the current act.

"The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

"Sincerely yours,

"TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*"

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

* * * * *

TITLE V—AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

SEC. 501. For the purpose of assisting in such production of agricultural commodities and products as the Secretary of Agriculture deems necessary, by supplying agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico (pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico or after every practicable effort has been made by the United States to negotiate and reach agreement on such arrangements), the Secretary of Labor is authorized—

(1) to recruit such workers (including any such workers who have resided in the United States for the preceding five years, or who are temporarily in the United States under legal entry);

(2) to establish and operate reception centers at or near the places of actual entry of such workers into the continental United States for the purpose of receiving and housing such workers while arrangements are being made for their employment in, or departure from, the continental United States;

(3) to provide transportation for such workers from recruitment centers outside the continental United States to such reception centers and transportation from such reception centers to such recruitment centers after termination of employment;

(4) to provide such workers with such subsistence, emergency medical care, and burial expenses (not exceeding \$150 burial expenses in any one case) as may be or become necessary during transportation authorized by paragraph (3) and while such workers are at reception centers;

(5) to assist such workers and employers in negotiating contracts for agricultural employment (such workers being free to accept or decline agricultural employment with any eligible employer and to choose the type of agricultural employment they desire, and eligible employers being free to offer agricultural employment to any workers of their choice not under contract to other employers);

(6) to guarantee the performance by employers of provisions of such contracts relating to the payment of wages or the furnishing of transportation.

SEC. 502. No workers shall be made available under this title to any employer unless such employer enters into an agreement with the United States—

(1) to indemnify the United States against loss by reason of its guaranty of such employer's contracts;

(2) to reimburse the United States for essential expenses, not including salaries or expenses of regular department or agency personnel, incurred by it for the transportation and subsistence of workers under this title in amounts not to exceed \$15 per worker; and

(3) to pay to the United States, in any case in which a worker is not returned to the reception center in accordance with the contract entered into under section 501 (5), an amount determined by the Secretary of Labor to be equivalent to the normal cost to the employer of returning other workers from the place of employment to such reception center, less any portion thereof required to be paid by other employers: *Provided, however,* That if the employer can establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Labor that the employer has provided or paid to the worker the cost of return transportation and subsistence from the place of employment to the appropriate reception center, the Secretary under such regulations as he may prescribe may relieve the employer of his obligation to the United States under this subsection.

SEC. 503. No worker recruited under this title shall be available for employment in any area unless the Secretary of Labor has determined and certified that (1) sufficient domestic workers who are able, willing, and qualified are not available at the time and place needed to perform the work for which such workers are to be employed, (2) the employment of such workers will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers similarly employed, and (3) reasonable efforts have been made to attract domestic workers for such employment at wages and standard hours of work comparable to those offered to foreign workers. In carrying out the provisions of (1) and (2) of this section, provision shall be made for consultation with agricultural employers and workers for the purpose of obtaining facts relevant to the supply of domestic farm-workers and the wages paid such workers engaged in similar employment. Information with respect to certifications under (1) and (2) shall be posted in the appropriate local public employment offices and such other public places as the Secretary may require.

SEC. 504. Workers recruited under this title who are not citizens of the United States shall be admitted to the United States subject to the immigration laws (or if already in, for not less than the preceding five years or by virtue of legal entry, and otherwise eligible for admission to, the United States may, pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, be permitted to remain therein) for such time and under such conditions as may be specified by the Attorney General but, notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, no penalty bond shall be required which imposes liability upon any person for the failure of any such worker to depart from the United States upon termination of employment: *Provided,*

That no workers shall be made available under this title to, nor shall any workers made available under this title be permitted to remain in the employ of, any employer who has in his employ any Mexican alien when such employer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe or suspect or by reasonable inquiry could have ascertained that such Mexican alien is not lawfully within the United States.

SEC. 505. (a) Section 210 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subparagraph as follows:

“(C) Service performed by foreign agricultural workers under contracts entered into in accordance with title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.”

(b) Section 1426 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subparagraph as follows:

“(C) Service performed by foreign agricultural workers under contracts entered into in accordance with title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.”

(c) Workers recruited under the provisions of this title shall not be subject to the head tax levied under section 2 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (8 U. S. C., sec. 132).

SEC. 506. For the purposes of this title, the Secretary of Labor is authorized—

(1) to enter into agreements with Federal and State agencies; to utilize (pursuant to such agreements) the facilities and services of such agencies; and to allocate or transfer funds or otherwise to pay or reimburse such agencies for expenses in connection therewith;

(2) to accept and utilize voluntary and uncompensated services; and

(3) when necessary to supplement the domestic agricultural labor force, to cooperate with the Secretary of State in negotiating and carrying out agreements or arrangements relating to the employment in the United States, subject to the immigration laws, of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

SEC. 507. For the purposes of this title—

(1) The term “agricultural employment” includes services or activities included within the provisions of section 3 (f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, or section 1426 (h) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, horticultural employment, cotton ginning, compressing and storing, crushing of oil seeds, and the packing, canning, freezing, drying, or other processing of perishable or seasonable agricultural products.

(2) The term “employer” shall include an association, or other group, of employers, but only if (A) those of its members for whom workers are being obtained are bound, in the event of its default, to carry out the obligations undertaken by it pursuant to section 502, or (B) the Secretary determines that such individual liability is not necessary to assure performance of such obligations.

SEC. 508. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Attorney General, pursuant to the general immigration laws, to permit the importation of aliens of any nationality for agricultural employment as defined in section 507, or to permit any such

alien who entered the United States legally to remain for the purpose of engaging in such agricultural employment under such conditions and for such time as he, the Attorney General, shall specify.

SEC. 509. No workers will be made available under this title for employment after **[June 30, 1959]** *June 30, 1960.*

○

8-4522

5-1111

Calendar No. 2239

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 4232

[Report No. 2189]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 5, 1958

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following bill; which was read twice and placed on the calendar

A BILL

To amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 509 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended,
4 is amended by striking out "June 30, 1959" and inserting
5 "June 30, 1960".

I

Calendar No. 2239

85TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 4232

[Report No. 2189]

A BILL

To amend title V of the Agricultural Act of
1949, as amended.

By Mr. ELLENDER

AUGUST 5, 1958

Read twice and placed on the calendar

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

TO AMEND TITLE V OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

Mr. THORNBERRY, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 672, Rept. No. 2448), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10360) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by striking out the termination date. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FLYNT].

TO AMEND THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 377) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to provide a 2-year statute of limitations on actions involving transportation of property and passengers of the United States Government and to provide that reductions for overcharges by the United States shall be made within 3 years from time of payment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Interstate Commerce Act is amended as follows:

SECTION 1. At the end of section 16 (3) (e) add the following sentence: "With respect to the transportation of property or passengers for or on behalf of the United States, the cause of action shall be deemed to accrue upon the date of payment of the charges for the transportation involved or upon the date of a subsequent collection for overcharges made by the United States, whichever is later."

SEC. 2. Add the following new subparagraph to section 16 (3) as subparagraph "(i)":

"(i) The provisions of this paragraph (3) shall extend to and embrace all transportation of property or passengers for or on behalf of the United States in connection with any action brought before the Commission or any court by or against carriers subject to this part."

SEC. 3. At the end of section 204a (4) add the following sentence: "With respect to the transportation of property or passengers for or on behalf of the United States, the cause of action shall be deemed to accrue upon the

date of payment of the charges for the transportation involved or upon the date of a subsequent collection for overcharges made by the United States, whichever is later."

SEC. 4. Add the following new paragraph "(7)" to section 204a:

"(7) The provisions of this section 204a shall extend to and embrace all transportation of property or passengers for or on behalf of the United States in connection with any action brought before any court by or against carriers subject to this part."

SEC. 5. At the end of section 308 (f) (2) add the following sentence: "With respect to the transportation of property or passengers for or on behalf of the United States, the cause of action shall be deemed to accrue upon the date of payment of the charges for the transportation involved or upon the date of a subsequent collection for overcharges made by the United States, whichever is later."

SEC. 6. Add the following new subparagraph "(6)" to section 308 (f):

"(6) The provisions of this paragraph (f) shall extend to and embrace all transportation of property or passengers for or on behalf of the United States in connection with any action brought before the Commission or any court by or against carriers subject to this part."

SEC. 7. At the end of section 406 (a) (4) add the following sentence: "With respect to the transportation of property or passengers for or on behalf of the United States, the cause of action shall be deemed to accrue upon the date of payment of the charges for the transportation involved or upon the date of a subsequent collection for overcharges made by the United States, whichever is later."

SEC. 8. Add the following new paragraph "(7)" to section 406a:

"(7) The provisions of this section 406a shall extend to and embrace all transportation of property or passengers for or on behalf of the United States in connection with any action brought before any court by or against carriers subject to this part."

SEC. 9. Section 322 of the Transportation Act of 1940 (49 U. S. C. 66) is amended as follows:

(1) By striking the word "overpayment" and substituting therefor the words "overcharge as defined in the Interstate Commerce Act and payment in excess of rates, fares, and charges established pursuant to section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act."

(2) By striking the period at the end and adding a colon and the following new provision, "Provided, however, That such deductions shall be made within 3 years (not including any time of war) from the time of payment of bills: *Provided further*, That every claim cognizable by the General Accounting Office for charges for transportation within the purview of this section shall be forever barred unless such claim shall be received in the General Accounting Office within 3 years from the date of payment of the charges for the transportation involved or from the date of a subsequent collection for overcharges made by the United States for such transportation."

SEC. 10. The provisions of this act as amending the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, shall apply only to causes of action which accrue on or after the effective date of this act. The provisions of this act as amending section 322 of the Transportation Act of 1940 (49 U. S. C. 66) shall apply only to transportation performed and payment made therefor subsequent to the effective date of this act.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FLYNT: Strike out all after the enacting clause in S. 377, and insert the text of H. R. 8742 as passed.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire what this is all about?

Mr. FLYNT. This is the same bill which was passed under suspension of the rules earlier today.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Has it been cleared by both sides?

Mr. FLYNT. Yes; it has.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table; a similar House bill was laid on the table.

INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13580) to increase the public debt limit.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 13580, with Mr. EDMONDSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the bill H. R. 13580 now before the Committee, to raise the debt limit, was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means with only one dissenting vote, on the basis of a specific request by the President for this legislation.

Following the President's request, the committee heard the testimony of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in support of the request. The committee also heard our distinguished colleague from Texas, Mr. PATMAN, in behalf of certain amendments that he advocated.

Mr. Chairman, the bill itself poses a very serious matter, one that we do not like, and places the Ways and Means Committee in a position that the committee certainly would prefer not to be in. The chairman of that committee does not look with relish upon this responsibility. The bill itself, however, Mr. Chairman, is not technical and detailed. It is, I think, easy of understanding.

The first section strikes the figure \$275 billion as the permanent debt limit, and inserts the figure \$285 billion.

Section 2 of the bill provides for an additional temporary debt ceiling beyond \$285 billion to \$288 billion, from now through June 30, 1960.

Section 3 repeals the action which was taken by the Congress which became law on February 26, 1958, wherein the Congress extended the debt ceiling on a temporary basis from \$275 billion to \$280 billion, through June 30, 1960.

Mr. Chairman, the issue before the House at the moment is not whether this legislation is needed. There has been full discussion of the need for this legislation through consideration of the resolution making the bill in order for consideration. The issue primarily is one of whether the Congress on the facts is justified in providing for a so-called permanent increase in the debt ceiling; or whether the action taken now should merely provide for a temporary increase in the debt ceiling.

Let me, Mr. Chairman, make my own position on that point quite clear. Many Members will recall that in 1954 when a request from the administration came to Congress for an increase in the debt ceiling on a permanent basis from \$275 billion to \$290 billion, I offered, contrary to the wishes of my own leadership, contrary to the thinking of the administration, a motion to recommit the bill to provide for a \$15 billion temporary increase in the debt.

I do not view this matter of debt ceiling lightly as many people do; I have always thought that it serves the Congress a purpose. I wanted the Congress to have a greater opportunity, then, to review our fiscal situation; so I asked you to recommit the bill and make that debt increase temporary. But the committee refused to follow my suggestion. The matter went to the Senate, and there it was converted into a temporary debt ceiling increase.

I thought I was right, and I thought the other body was right at that time in providing for a temporary increase in the debt, because in 1954 I thought I could see a day in the near future when we might be able to accumulate enough surplus in excess of our expenditures to remove the need for a temporary increase in the debt ceiling.

Mr. Chairman, it has turned out in the last few years that my thinking was right, because instead of the debt staying at the higher figure of \$281 billion as it was then enacted in 1954, we found it possible to decrease that temporary increase from the \$6 billion to the \$3 billion in a later year and to eliminate the temporary increase entirely in a subsequent year.

So I say today, Mr. Chairman, with a great deal of regret that I cannot justify to the Members of the House on this occasion the advisability of just a temporary increase in the debt ceiling. I cannot foresee in the next 3 or 4 years the development of a situation that will permit this debt to drop below \$285 billion; that is, enough below to return to a ceiling on a permanent basis of \$275 billion.

I am just as concerned, if not more so, Mr. Chairman, about the American people's destroying our way of life and all

those things which we have inherited from the past as I am about those things being destroyed by forces without the United States.

Mr. Chairman, when we are in a period such as the present, I think it is incumbent upon all of us, not only the Members of Congress but every man, woman, and child in the United States—to develop a degree of statesmanship with respect to our attitude about Government spending and fiscal responsibility that we have not yet attained in the history of the United States. I am not saying that, Mr. Chairman, because I am so concerned about the immediate situation, but because I am concerned about the trends of the immediate situation.

Mr. Chairman, it has been said that we will have a deficit in the fiscal year 1959 of \$12 billion. Oh, I could point out to you that that is the largest deficit that we have experienced at any time in our history except in periods of a shooting war. I could point out to you, Mr. Chairman, that that deficit results from the highest level of Federal spending that has ever occurred in our history during any period of time when we were not involved in a shooting war. But those are facts which every Member of this House knows. We are facing a situation head on today which none of us relishes but which we cannot duck.

We are now at a level of Federal spending, Mr. Chairman, estimated by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for the fiscal year 1959 to approximate \$79 billion. In answer to my questions during the course of the consideration of this measure in the committee the Director said that in all probability, for purposes of our consideration with respect to the debt ceiling, we would be safer to assume a level of Federal spending at \$80 billion for this fiscal year instead of \$79 billion. At the same time revenues have dropped from an estimate, in January for this fiscal year, of \$74 billion plus to \$67 billion. When we expected in January to have a surplus of \$400 million in the fiscal year 1959, the facts are that present estimates indicate a \$12 billion deficit.

I can assure you that I could sleep better and I am sure the country would be less concerned, if I could tell you today that this is a temporary situation and one from which we will recover at the end of this fiscal year. In the hearings I asked of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget how soon, after we once attain a level of spending of \$80 billion a year, can we get below that level of spending without a disarmament program or something of that sort? Will we do it in the next 4 or 5 years? Should we not realistically face the future with the thought in mind that we are likely to spend in the course of 5 fiscal years, including the present one, approximately \$400 billion without getting into any open conflict?

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget indicated in his answer that it was more than a possibility. I know, as we sit here today thinking of these serious matters that during that same period of time existing tax rates will not

yield \$400 billion. So it is quite evident, as we ask you today to raise the limit to \$288 billion that we cannot in truth tell you that this will solve the situation for the years beyond June 30, 1959.

The Secretary of the Treasury told us very frankly in the course of the hearings that this entire matter of the debt ceiling would have to be again reviewed by the Congress next year, and as we start another fiscal year, 1960. What will that type of Federal spending, and the deficits that it contemplates, do to this economy? What will that rate of spending do to this economy? I do not know for certain.

I have some ideas. It could let loose inflationary pressures that in turn will be emulated by business and labor. The result could be that during the course of the next several years we will see rises in prices such as we have not seen in peacetime.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the gravity of the problems with which we are dealing today, I hope there will be a development of a degree of statesmanship and reality on the part of every man and woman in all walks of life. I hope that they will not continue to believe that that man or woman who merely asks for their support on the basis of getting more and more from the Federal Treasury will in the end do them the service that the request purports to do. I hope.

Yes; this is a serious matter today. Maybe we should have brought this bill to you earlier in the year, because, certainly, it was clear to us in March and April that we would be here before the adjournment of the Congress with this request. We indicated on the floor of the House during debate on the tax extension bill that we would be back. But under the circumstances, there is nothing we can do but face up to the fact that the obligations exist and we must pay the piper. The money has nearly all been appropriated. We cannot pay through revenues collected from our system of taxation. We must borrow this additional amount in order to meet the bills in this fiscal year.

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this debate today reminds me of a story that I think I may have told on the floor once before.

I do not know how many of you have even been up around Buffalo, N. Y., especially over in Black Rock, where you look out upon the placid Niagara River. It is a beautiful sight. It is a tempting sight, because there are boats there that you can rent and go out for a ride, if you are experienced and know what you are doing when you get on that river. The scenery there is very beautiful.

One day a group of people came there who were not familiar with the river. They saw it, and they had their lunches with them, and some musical instruments, banjos and guitars. They rented a boat. They got out on the river, and the current took them quietly along. They did not have to work.

They had gone for a short time down the river when they commenced to go a little faster. Suddenly somebody on the shore shouted to them, "Hey, there."

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. WEAVER) in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LAIRD (at the request of Mr. WEAVER) and to include a chart in his extension of remarks.

(At the request of Mr. McCORMACK, and to include extraneous matter, the following:)

Mr. GATHINGS.

Mr. ELLIOTT in three instances.

Mr. DINGELL.

Mr. MULTER in four instances.

Mr. MACDONALD.

Mr. ABBITT in two instances.

Mr. ABERNETHY.

Mr. MILLER of California, notwithstanding the cost is estimated by the Public Printer to be \$222.75.

Mr. ANFUSO, notwithstanding the cost is estimated by the Public Printer to be \$243.

Mr. JENNINGS.

Mrs. KNUTSON.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey.

Mr. FLOOD in three instances.

Mr. WATTS.

Mr. KEOGH in two instances.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS.

Mr. SHELLEY.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 122. An act for the relief of the estate of Sinclair G. Stanley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 540. An act for the relief of the Board of National Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2216. An act for the relief of John C. Walsh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2723. An act for the relief of George Kazuso Tohinoiea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2836. An act for the relief of the town of Portsmouth, R. I.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2890. An act for the relief of Carmen Amelia Piedra (Carmita Piedra); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2905. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide a headquarters site for Mount Rainier National Park in the general vicinity of Ashford, Wash., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 2955. An act for the relief of Kazuko Young; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2973. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a fishery extension service in the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior for the purpose of carrying out cooperative fishery extension work with the States, Territories, and possessions; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 3219. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Graham Bonnalle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3321. An act for the relief of George E. Ketchum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3460. An act to govern the salaries and personnel practices for teachers, certain school officers, and other employees of the dependents' schools of the Department of Defense in foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 3607. An act for the relief of Harvey L. Forsten; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3682. An act to authorize the sale or exchange of certain lands of the United States situated in Pima County, Ariz., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 3789. An act for the relief of Donald J. Marion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3882. An act to amend the act of July 1, 1948, chapter 791 (24 U. S. C. 279a), providing for the procurement and supply of Government headstones and markers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 4010. An act to provide for the receipt and disbursement of funds, and for continuation of accounts when there is a vacancy in the office of the disbursing officer for the Government Printing Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 4014. An act to require that a certain tract of land in Walla Walla, Wash., be disposed of on an individual lot basis, to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 4021. An act to establish the United States Study Commission on the Savannah, Altamaha, Saint Marys, Apalachicola-Chat-tahoochee, and Alabama-Coosa River Basins, and intervening areas; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 4039. An act to authorize the expenditure of funds through grants for support of scientific research, and for other purposes; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 4059. An Act to amend Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1958 in order to change the name of the office established under such plan; Committee on Government Operations.

S. 4142. An act to amend chapter 41 of title 28 of the United States Code to provide for a Deputy Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and for other purposes; Committee on the Judiciary.

S. J. Res. 178. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim February 8-14, 1959, as National Children's Dental Health Week; Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1283. An act for the relief of Charles T. Crowder;

H. R. 1317. An act for the relief of Ralph N. Meeks;

H. R. 1565. An act for the relief of Donald R. Peace;

H. R. 1602. An act for the relief of Lillian Cummings;

H. R. 2689. An act to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain real property to Stella Vusich;

H. R. 4183. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the refunding of the bonds of municipal corporations and public-utility districts in the Territory of Alaska, to validate bonds which have heretofore been issued by a municipal corporation or any public-utility district in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes" (54 Stat. 14), approved June 17, 1940; to validate bonds which have heretofore been issued by any municipal corporation, any public-utility district or any school district in the Territory of Alaska; and for other purposes;

H. R. 4381. An act to amend the act of July 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 1215) to authorize the furnishing of headstones or markers in memory of members of the Armed Forces dying

in the service, whose remains have not been recovered or identified or were buried at sea;

H. R. 4461. An act for the relief of Johnnie P. Saylors;

H. R. 4675. An act to provide that certain employees under the jurisdiction of the commissioner of public lands and those under the jurisdiction of the board of harbor commissioners of the Territory of Hawaii shall be subject to the civil service laws of the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 5322. An act to extend certain veterans' benefits to or on behalf of dependent husbands and widowers of female veterans;

H. R. 5450. An act to authorize the enlargement of the administrative headquarters site for the Isle Royale National Park, Houghton, Mich., and for other purposes;

H. R. 5904. An act for the relief of Thomson Contracting Co., Inc.;

H. R. 6038. An act to revise the boundary of the Kings Canyon National Park, in the State of California, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6198. An act to exclude certain lands from the Sequoia National Park, in the State of California, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6274. An act to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall accept title to Grant's Tomb in New York, N. Y., and maintain it as the General Grant National Memorial;

H. R. 6593. An act for the relief of Mrs. Juanita Burns;

H. R. 6785. An act to amend section 26, title I, chapter 1, of the act entitled "An act making further provision for civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes", approved June 6, 1900 (48 U. S. C. 381);

H. R. 6970. An act for the relief of C. A. Nolan;

H. R. 7293. An act for the relief of Capt. Carl F. Dykeman;

H. R. 7790. An act to provide for the forfeiture of the right-of-way located within the State of California heretofore granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co. by the United States;

H. R. 8046. An act for the relief of Joaquin A. Bazan;

H. R. 8233. An act for the relief of James L. McCabe;

H. R. 8313. An act for the relief of Wayne W. Powers, of Walla Walla, Wash.;

H. R. 8833. An act for the relief of S. A. Romine;

H. R. 8842. An act to quitclaim interest of the United States to certain land in Smith County, Miss., and to terminate restrictions against alienation thereon;

H. R. 9006. An act for the relief of John C. Houghton, Jr.;

H. R. 9756. An act for the relief of Gerald K. Edwards, Lawrence R. Hitchcock, Thomas J. Davey, and Gerald H. Donnelly;

H. R. 9792. An act to validate the conveyance of certain land in the State of California by the Southern Pacific Co. to James Glono;

H. R. 9884. An act for the relief of Tamas Akos and Lila Akos;

H. R. 9986. An act for the relief of 1st Lt. Luther A. Stamm;

H. R. 10094. An act for the relief of the Western Union Telegraph Co.;

H. R. 10220. An act for the relief of William E. Nash;

H. R. 10416. An act for the relief of J. Henry Ennen and others;

H. R. 10461. An act to amend section 315 (m) of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide a special rate of compensation for certain blind veterans;

H. R. 10885. An act for the relief of Tibor Wollner;

H. R. 11008. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain land in Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss., and for other purposes;

H. R. 11108. An act for the relief of Mrs. Christina Tules;

H. R. 11203. An act for the relief of the State House, Inc.;

H. R. 11611. An act for the relief of McCune C. Ott;

H. R. 11868. An act to amend the act of August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 632), relating to the rehabilitation and preservation of historic properties in the New York City area, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 618. Joint resolution to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On August 1, 1958:

H. R. 985. An act to provide that chief judges of circuit courts and chief judges of district courts having three or more judges shall cease to serve as such upon reaching the age of 70;

H. R. 2767. An act to amend section 161 of the Revised Statutes with respect to the authority of Federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records;

H. R. 8826. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of international conventions, and for other purposes," approved July 5, 1946, with respect to proceedings in the Patent Office;

H. R. 9196. An act to authorize the construction of a nuclear-powered icebreaking vessel for operation by the United States Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H. R. 10805. An act for the relief of certain persons who sustained damages by reason of fluctuations in the water level of the Lake of the Woods;

H. R. 11805. An act to promote the national defense by authorizing by construction of aeronautical research facilities by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research;

H. R. 12140. An act to amend the act of December 2, 1942, and the act of August 16, 1941, relating to injury, disability, and death resulting from war-risk hazards and from employment, suffered by employees of contractors of the United States, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12850. An act to prohibit the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, into interstate commerce of switchblade knives, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 13138. An act to amend the act of March 10, 1934, to provide for more effective integration of a fish and wildlife conservation program with Federal water-resource developments, and for other purposes.

On August 4, 1958:

H. R. 3402. An act to provide for a display pasture for the bison herd on the Montana National Bison Range in the State of Montana, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7898. An act to revise the authorization with respect to the charging of tolls on the bridge across the Mississippi River near Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; and

H. R. 12948. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Wednesday, August 6, 1958, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2201. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the quarterly report to the Congress on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Fund-Treasury Department Activities for the period ended June 30, 1958, pursuant to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (67 Stat. 230), and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957 (22 F. R. 4633); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2202. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of the order suspending deportation in the case of Chong Wong aka Wong Chong and Tong Lee Hai, pursuant to Public Law 863, 80th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2203. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2204. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2205. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered under the authority contained in section 13 (b) of the act as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to section 13 (c) of the act of September 11, 1957; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2206. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report pertaining to war-risk insurance and certain marine and liability insurance for the American public for the period as of June 30, 1958, pursuant to title XII of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2207. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report concerning the status and economic significance of the airline equipment investment program, dated June 30, 1958 (H. Doc. No. 430); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. VINSON: Committee of conference. H. R. 13015. A bill to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2429). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules: House Resolution 671. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 13580, a bill to increase the public debt limit; without amendment (Rept. No. 2430). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 10965. A bill to facilitate the insurance of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and the act of August 28, 1937, as amended (relating to the conservation of water resources), and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2447). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. THORNBERRY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 672. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 10360, a bill to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by striking out the termination date; without amendment (Rept. No. 2448). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 2592. An act to amend the law relating to the execution of contracts with Indian tribes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2449). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ASPINALL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Senate Joint Resolution 135. Joint resolution providing for the construction by the Department of the Interior of demonstration plants for the production, from saline or brackish waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses; with amendment (Rept. No. 2450). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ASPINALL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 4009. An act to amend the act authorizing the Washoe reclamation project, Nevada and California, in order to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for such project; without amendment (Rept. No. 2451). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 2530. An act to designate the beneficiary of the equitable title to land purchased by the United States and added to the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation, Mont.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2452). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 3203. An act relating to minerals on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2453). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ASPINALL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 3448. An act to authorize the acquisition and disposition of certain private lands and the establishment of the size of farm units on the Seedskaadee reclamation project, Wyoming, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2454). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HALEY: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 3468. An act to provide for the construction and improvement of certain roads on the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations; without amendment (Rept. No. 2455). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. FOST: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 3723. An act to amend Public Law 522, 84th Congress (relating to the conveyance of certain lands to the City of Henderson, Nev.); without amendment (Rept. No. 2456). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 15, 1958
For actions of August 14, 1958
85th-2d, No. 140

CONTENTS

Administrative orders.....12	Fisheries.....42	School aid.....41
Appropriations.....11,25	Forestry.....4,20,30	Scientific activities...11
Area development.....10	Health.....35,37	Social security.....18
Budgeting.....2	Humane slaughter.....16	Sugar.....15
Credit controls.....39	Information.....11,38,44	Surplus food.....28
Crop insurance.....6	Legislative program..10,26	Taxes.....9
Dairy products.....35	Military construction...25	Transportation.....8,40,43
Disaster relief.....5	Nominations.....23	Travel.....8
Electrification.....19,32	Personnel.....21	Virgin Islands.....15
Expenditures.....21	Purchasing.....14	Water pollution.....34
Farm housing.....11	Reciprocal trade.....31	Water resources.....24
Farm labor.....3,13,29	Reclamation.....22	Watersheds.....42
Farm program.....1,27	Research.....7,11,17,37	Withholding information.44
Fees.....36	Saline water.....7,15,33	Wildlife.....42

HIGHLIGHTS: House ^{passed}/modified farm bill. House concurred in Senate amendments to accrued-expenditures budgeting bill. House committee ordered reported bill to require State contributions to disaster relief. Senate debated supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Klamath Indian forest bill. Both Houses passed bills to extend Mexican farm labor program. President issued statement (Aug. 12) interpreting new law on withholding information.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Passed a substitute version of S. 4071, the proposed "Agricultural Act of 1958." pp. 16059-72 (At the end of this Digest is Chairman Cooley's explanation of the changes in the bill.)
Rep. Polk inserted the so-called "Simmermon Farm Plan." pp. 16103-7
2. BUDGETING. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 8002, to provide for accrued-expenditure budgeting. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16077-84
3. FARM LABOR. Passed as reported H. R. 10360, to continue the Mexican farm labor program for 2 years until June 30, 1961. Rejected an amendment by Rep. Christopher to continue the program for only 1 year and to make it unavailable to any employer who does not comply with applicable crop-reduction and allotment programs. pp. 16085-94
4. FORESTRY. Agreed to the conference report on S. 3051, to amend the act terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe by providing in the alternative for private or Federal acquisition of the part of the tribal forest that must be sold. p. 16076
The Agriculture Committee ordered reported S. 3741, to provide regular national forest status to most lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. p. D853
5. DISASTER RELIEF. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported S. 304 (amended), to require contributions by State governments to the cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers, ranchers, or stockmen in disaster areas. p. D853
6. CROP INSURANCE. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 13262 (amended), to eliminate the prohibition against crop insurance being made available to certain counties which do not have wide participation in the program. p. D853
7. RESEARCH. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported H. R. 11257 (amended), to make various amendments regarding administration of the National Science Foundation. p. D854
House conferees were appointed on S. J. Res. 135, providing for construction by the Interior Department of demonstration plants for conversion of salt water to fresh water. p. 16084
8. TRAVEL; TRANSPORTATION. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 11133, which authorizes payment of travel and moving expenses of prospective non-clerical employees reporting to their first-duty station for employment in positions determined to be in shortage categories on the same basis as payments to regular civilian employees upon transfer of official station or on original appointment to an overseas post of duty, with a provision that the new authority shall be effective for only 2 years. The Senate had eliminated a provision for such benefits in the case of prospective employees who are called in for interviews. In this connection the Senate committee stated that the Civil Service Commission would be requested to submit to the Government Operations Committees, during the next Congress, a report on the operations of this bill, with further recommendations for amendment if desirable. The bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16076-7
9. TAXES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7125, and received the conference report on H. R. 8381, to make technical tax-law changes. pp. 16072-6, 16110-22
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack said the area development bill will be considered today, Aug. 15. pp. 16102-3

SENATE

11. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 13450 (pp. 16141, 16142, 16154, 16173, 16229-51, 16259). Rejected an amendment by Sen. Sparkman, 31 to 47, which would have appropriated \$75,000 for farm housing research by land-grant colleges (pp. 16233-38).
Attached is a table reflecting the actions of the Appropriations Committee in reporting the bill, and excerpts from the Committee report, as they affect this Department. The Committee also made various other changes including the following:
Increased from \$2,750,000 to \$2,850,000 the item for administration of the Ryukyu Islands, under the Army Department, with an authorization for the President to transfer any of this work to other departments. Added an item of \$5,100,000 for purchase of foreign currencies (pursuant to Public Law 480) for disseminating scientific and technological information and supporting scientific activities overseas (at the discretion of the President), to remain available until expended. Added an item of \$2,915,000 for Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.
12. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6788, to authorize the abbreviation of the record on the review or enforcement of orders of administrative agencies by the courts of appeals and the review or enforcement of such orders on the original papers and to make uniform the laws relating thereto. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16175
13. FARM LABOR. Passed without amendment S. 4232, to extend the Mexican farm labor program for 1 year, to June 30, 1960. p. 16176
14. PURCHASING. Passed with amendments S. 3224, to assist small business firms to obtain a fair share of Government purchases and contracts and to expedite Government procurement. pp. 16176-7
15. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 12226, to extend until June 30, 1969, the charter of the Virgin Islands Corporation, including new authority to operate salt water distillation facilities and continuation of authority for sugar production. p. 16183
16. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. Sen. Purtell inserted the letter he and Sens. Humphrey and Neuberger sent to the President urging him to sign the humane slaughter bill. p. 16202
Sen. Humphrey commended Christian P. Norgord, former Washington representative of the American Humane Ass'n, for his work on behalf of humane slaughter legislation. p. 16258
17. RESEARCH. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendment S. 3268, to provide various amendments to the National Science Foundation Act (S. Rept. 2367). p. 16127
18. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Finance Committee reported with amendment H. R. 13549, to increase the annuities under the Social Security Act (S. Rept. 2388). p. 16127
19. ELECTRIFICATION. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 3571, to provide for equal treatment of all State-owned hydroelectric power projects with respect to the taking over of such projects by the U. S. (S. Rept. 2377). p. 16127
Sen. Murray urged additional funds for construction of the Yellowtail Dam of the Missouri River Basin to provide additional electric power. pp. 16169-70

20. FORESTRY. Agreed to the conference report on S. 3051, to amend the act terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe by providing alternatives for private or Federal acquisition of the part of the tribal forest that must be sold. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16203-07
Sen. Morse inserted correspondence with the Small Business Administration and lumber organizations discussing a small business set-aside program for timber. pp. 16252-54
21. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 1168, to restore the pay of officers or employees to the grade level held before downgrading in certain cases. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16188
The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report on Federal employment and pay for June 1958. pp. 16128-31
22. RECLAMATION. In compliance with the resolution passed by both Houses the President returned enrolled bill S. 4002, to authorize the Gray Reef Dam and Reservoir of the Glendo unit, Missouri River Basin project. p. 16124
23. NOMINATIONS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported the nomination of Barbara Bates Gunderson to be a Civil Service Commissioner. p. D851
Confirmed the nomination of Bertha S. Adkins to be Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. p. 16126
24. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Johnson stated that Texas needed a comprehensive plan for development of its water resources and announced that he planned to call up his bill S. 4266, to provide for a Federal study commission of Texas river basins, at an early date. pp. 16166, 16170
25. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Passed with amendments H. R. 13489, the military construction appropriation bill for 1959. Senate conferees were appointed. House conferees have not been appointed. pp. 16170, 16171-3
26. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that he expected the Senate would consider the social security bill today, Aug. 15. p. 16170

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

27. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Gubser citing the British decision to establish commercial import quotas instead of relying on aid shipments for fruits as an example of the results achieved by Secretary Benson's use of market development instead of subsidization. p. A7279
Rep. Whitener inserted an editorial urging passage of farm legislation to allow higher acreage allotments for cotton and rice farmers. p. A7301
Sen. Langer inserted a Farmers' Union-GTA broadcast opposing passage of any farm legislation lowering price supports. pp. A7317-18
Sen. Yarborough inserted an article urging passage of the farm bill to maintain cotton acreage allotments. p. A7325
28. SURPLUS FOOD. Sen. Bridges inserted an editorial opposing shipment of food abroad and urging that surpluses be stored in the U. S. for civil defense purposes. p. A7260
29. MEXICAN FARM LABOR. Rep. Hosmer inserted an article commending the operation of the Mexican Farm Labor program in reducing the number of illegal transients across the U. S.-Mexico border. pp. A7334-5

ANNOUNCEMENT OF REFERRAL OF
CONTEMPT CITATIONS

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to sundry resolutions of the House, he has, today, made certifications to the United States attorney, District of Columbia, and the United States attorney, northern district of Georgia, as follows:

To the United States attorney, District of Columbia:

House Resolution 684: The refusal of Bernard Goldfine to answer questions before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

To the United States attorney, northern district of Georgia:

House Resolution 685: The refusal of Frank Wilkinson to answer questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities.

House Resolution 636: The refusal of Carl Braden to answer questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR
TOMORROW

(Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the majority leader if he will kindly inform us as to the program for tomorrow, assuming this bill will be all that we have for today.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad the gentleman asked me the question, because, in all frankness, I cannot tell the House what the program will be. I am very much distressed that I am unable to tell the Members what the program might be for tomorrow. I am in a state of mind where Members come to me and ask me and it looks as though I am withholding information from them. I am not. I am disgusted with the position I am in where I cannot give the membership of the House information as to tomorrow's program. I would like to know myself. I understand that if the Committee on Banking and Currency will submit to certain amendments, the chairman of the Committee on Rules will then call up S. 3687, the distressed areas redevelopment bill. That is the best information I can give the gentleman. We will meet tomorrow and if the situation is such that the chairman of the Rules Committee will seek recognition, the distressed area bill will come up for consideration.

Mr. ARENDS. This bill is the last we will have today?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. I heard the distinguished majority leader state that if the chairman of the Rules Committee did so and so. Does he mean we now have a chairman of the Rules Committee?

Mr. McCORMACK. I will not enter into that matter.

CONTINUATION OF MEXICAN FARM
LABOR PROGRAMS

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up the resolution (H. Res. 672) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10360) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by striking out the termination date. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 672 makes in order the consideration of H. R. 10360, a bill to continue the Mexican farm labor program. The resolution provides for an open rule and 1 hour of general debate.

The bill extends for 2 years, until June 30, 1961, the provisions of Public Law 78 of the 82d Congress, which provides for the recruitment and temporary employment of agricultural workers from Mexico when adequate domestic workers are not available to assist in growing, harvesting, and preparing the crops for consumption. It should be pointed out that the law provides that no Mexican farmworkers will be made available for employment in any area unless the Secretary of Labor determines that the employment of such workers will not have an adverse effect on the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers.

The program has proven to be effective in the elimination of persons who enter the United States illegally from Mexico to obtain work. In 1954 there were approximately 1 million illegal entrants, while in 1958 only about 37,000 were picked up for illegal entry. During fiscal 1958 about 418,000 Mexican workers were contracted under the program.

The costs of the program are borne almost entirely by the farm employers. Starting this month, everyone who contracts for Mexican labor will pay \$15 to contract each worker. It is estimated that the cost of the program for this fiscal year will be \$6½ million, and of this amount only \$480,600 will be paid by the Government for obtaining compliance with the act, the international agreement with Mexico, and the work contracts of the individual Mexican farmworkers.

I urge the adoption of House Resolution 672.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Texas has indi-

cated, this is a very simple bill. The gentleman has very ably and very well described it. The bill simply extends for 2 years the so-called Mexican Labor Act.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, it is unthinkable that we here in the United States and we, the Members of this Congress, with 5½ million Americans unemployed, are being asked to open the floodgates to the admission of a half million Mexican nationals for the purpose of working in these United States.

My position on this legislation has been clear throughout the several years in which it has been in existence. I have protested the enactment of the legislation. All we are proposing to do today is to extend the act for another 2 years; that is, the Mexican immigration bill, which was passed 2 years ago. We are proposing to extend it for another 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, my opposition to this legislation is predicated on the fact that these Mexicans pay no income tax into the Treasury of the United States, they pay no unemployment compensation, they pay no social-security tax. They are exempted in the bill itself from all of these taxes. The American plantation owner who wants to bring in these Mexicans to take care of his crop does not have to pay into the unemployment compensation fund or into the social-security fund for those workers. They are in a special category and those exemptions have been expressly written into the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have a third objection to the legislation. We are building in my district in West Virginia a \$32-million reservoir. In the adjoining area we have 24 percent of the labor force unemployed.

We have, standing around at this Federal construction project, a thousand people begging for jobs. One of the contracts awarded by the Army engineers went to the W. A. Smith Contracting Co., of Kansas City, Mo. And, what do we see but the contractor bringing in a bunch of Mexicans to work on relocating 13 miles of railroad track. I had the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization check it, and we find that only nine of those Mexicans are citizens of the United States. The rest of them are Mexican nationals. Now, that is happening in my area where the people are begging for work. We allow these Mexican nationals to run at large over the country. We commonly refer to them as wetbacks. I do not think this Congress should be asked to continue a piece of legislation that will permit a situation of that kind to exist. If it is happening in my district, it is happening in scores of other districts in the country.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. Is it not a fact that as a result of this legislation the number of wetbacks entering illegally, creating the condition the gen-

tleman speaks of, which I admit is undesirable, has been reduced and it has been cut down very, very materially?

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to say to the gentleman from Wyoming that in 1950 and 1951 I conducted labor hearings in the Di Giorgio farm case in California. The Federal Immigration Inspector testified at those hearings that within 90 days preceding the date of the hearings he had removed 315 wetbacks from the Di Giorgio farms, illegally employed.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming. I would like to point out to the gentleman that in 1954 there were approximately 1 million illegal entrants, whereas in 1958 there were only 37,000; so this legislation has been responsible for cutting it down.

Mr. BAILEY. Possibly you are making some improvement, but it is not right to ask this Congress to extend legislation that will permit a situation of that kind to exist, which gives them all these advantages, the exemption of the payment of income tax, social-security tax, and unemployment compensation.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GUBSER. I would like to ask the gentleman whether or not he made the statement that Mexican nationals imported under the provisions of Public Law 78 have been used in West Virginia?

Mr. BAILEY. Yes.

Mr. GUBSER. Did the gentleman not state—perhaps I misunderstood him—that they were used on a railroad project?

Mr. BAILEY. They were used on a Federal construction project which involved the relocation of 13 miles of railroad track for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and they are being used today and they are working today, and we have hundreds of men begging for jobs right in that area.

Mr. GUBSER. I submit, in accordance with my understanding of the law, that those men could not have been imported for use on the project which you have related under the terms of Public Law 78.

Mr. BAILEY. Well, they are being used and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization says that only nine of them have American citizenship. So, they must be Mexican nationals.

Mr. GUBSER. I would like to check that for my own satisfaction.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10360) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, by striking out the termination date.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 10360, with Mr. FORAND in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is the anti-wetback proposal. This bill will bring in supplemental farm labor where needed on American farms. At the present time 28 States in this Nation use contract labor from Mexico under the act which we seek to extend.

The first act was passed in 1951. In 1953 this Congress extended the act until 1955. In the year 1955 the act was extended, and we are now back here asking for a 2-year simple extension of this program. I say it is an antiwetback program; yes, it is. It prevents the illegal entry of these workers into this country. Let us look at the record.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. I think at this point it might be well for the membership to look at the immigration law. There is no quota between the United States and Mexico. When a Mexican finds someone in the United States who will sponsor him that is all he needs in order to come into the United States. The wetbacks the gentleman is talking about are those people who are excluded because they have communicable diseases or are Communists or have committed crimes involving moral turpitude.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that over the years there have been quite a number of these people who did swim the river in order to get gainful employment on American farms.

Mr. WALTER. I repeat what I said, that the reason why they do that is because they cannot qualify legally.

Mr. GATHINGS. The gentleman is correct. They enter by contract. Mr. Chairman, I want to give some figures along that line. They were referred to a few moments ago in the debate under the rule by the gentleman from California [Mr. TEAGUE].

In 1954 approximately 1 million illegal entrants were apprehended in the United States, while in the year 1958 there were only 37,127 illegal entrants who were picked up. So the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is doing a good job of enforcing the law. These people are brought in under contract.

The proposal that is submitted today has the approval of the Department of Labor, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of State, the Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and various other farm organizations, including National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. The Farmers Union, as I understand, did not come out very strongly in favor of the program and had some reservations about it.

We held extensive hearings for a number of days here in Washington, and for

3 days hearings were held on the west coast on many subjects, which included the extension of Public Law 78. We do trust that the House will approve this 2-year extension. It is badly needed.

The bill provides adequate safeguards to be sure that there are no available domestic workers who are not being offered an opportunity to work on American farms before they bring in contract workers under Public Law 78.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple bill. All it does is amend section 509 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 by extending it for a further period of 2 years.

I am one of those who do not believe that this should become permanent legislation, although it has become necessary from year to year to extend the legislation in view of the need for this type of labor in certain agricultural sections of the country, particularly in the fruit and vegetable areas.

The real need for certain agricultural producers for this program is amply demonstrated by the almost complete unanimity of the witnesses testifying at the hearings. While all witnesses did not favor a 2-year extension it was evident that our farmers would suffer great financial loss if denied an adequate labor supply to produce their crops. So-called "stoop labor" is the type of labor, which cannot readily be procured through the regular channels. So we will have to take care of the need for such labor by extending the law from time to time.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to congratulate the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS] and his committee on the work they have done on this bill. It has been sincere, honest, and effective work.

This legislation is seriously needed in farming areas. These foreigners, as I understand it, are permitted to work only as farm laborers, and besides, our domestic labor is given by law the first chance at all farm jobs.

With regard to the objection that Mexican laborers are taking work from our unemployed, I might cite our own State as an illustration. There the Department of Labor deferred bringing in Mexican labor for 1 month, thinking that our unemployed, miners and such, would take those jobs and that we might not need to bring in the Mexicans for at least 30 days. Our department of employment advertised and did everything it could to secure domestic labor, but after about 10 days our sugar-beet farmers were screaming for help and wiring us, telling us that their crops were going to fail if they did not get the beets thinned. They could not get domestic help to do this arduous, backbreaking work, regardless of how they tried. So we appealed to the Department to let us bring in the Mexican laborers immediately, which it did. Foreign laborers are needed for thinning, hoeing, and harvesting beets; picking tomatoes, picking fruit, and tedious work of that kind.

I am very much in support of this bill, and hope it is passed.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Oregon [Mrs. GREEN].

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Chairman, the assistant labor commissioner of Oregon, Mr. Tom Current, has just completed a very excellent report on the migratory labor situation in my own State. Parts of this report are related directly to the bill under consideration. I invite the attention of my colleagues to this study. It is not a completed report but rather a preliminary report:

SPANISH-AMERICAN WITH FAMILY

"I been everywhere and I got nowhere," is the introductory remark made by a family man. The thought, expressed or implied, keeps recurring as we talk to the family men of Mexican extraction.

He has traveled in many parts without ever succeeding in finding his place in society. He is greatly dependent upon the farm labor contractor and he is also dependent upon his children who act as interpreters for him.

His hands are hardened and the tips of his fingers bald from contact with traces of chemicals. His skin is the deep copper color of natural pigmentation after many years of exposure to sun, wind, and dust. His arms move with the elasticity of a younger man, but at rest they hang at his sides as if weighted, and the veins of his hands stand out.

In every line of his face and implicit in every word is his fear of contractors, farmers, recruiters, police, and immigration authorities. His fear of "Emigracion" persists even though he is here legally and may even be second generation. Because of the color of his skin, eyes, and hair, however, he has been humiliated numberless times by demands that he prove he is a citizen.

He is too defeated to think of changing his life pattern and his prime concern is to feed his family. His evening prayer is that it will not rain the next day and deprive him of the opportunity to get in many hours of labor.

He looks up to the interviewer and is formally gracious as he offers you something to seat yourself upon and a cigarette. His answers to the first questions are very cautious, making it patently obvious that his intention is to survive this new experience without jeopardizing his standing with the contractor and the employer.

His eyes follow the interviewer's fingers as he rapidly writes down the answers given and it fascinates him because his own fingers are clumsy in holding a pencil and he is slow to form his name which he has learned to do in lengthy practice sessions.

His face shows fatigue, but his eyes are alert, as he tries to discover whether or not the interviewer represents a possible hope from "Señor Gobierno" (Mr. Government) whom he has never seen in this light before.

His whole attitude resembles that of an invalid who has learned to face the reality that he may never walk again. He is resigned and takes refuge from the world in the solitary corner known to him and shared by some others who have joined him in his destiny.

He talks deep with phrases made and collected in a philosophy of life gained after early attempts to break out had failed. He accepts his condition because his experiences have indicated to him that a Mexican can do no better.

Education for his children? They already have more book learning than he had because they have been to school some of the time for 4 or 5 years and they have learned so much they may even grow up to be smart labor contractors and may have a rich and different life thereby. Some of his children have been in the Army and one was a paratrooper but he did not come back from the

war. Señor Gobierno sent him a telegram which finally reached him through the contractor and that is all he has from Francisco, the oldest one. Catalina, she was married at 14 and has so many children of her own that she is now part of another family somewhere in the fields of Idaho.

There is no tomorrow—every day is the same. Oh, yes. He, his wife and the six children still with them changed contractors this season because the other one was not giving them enough at the end of the season. They still owed money at the grocery store last year, which they paid off this year. Every day means up at 4 a. m. out to the field at 5 a. m., and back at 4 in the afternoon to their cabin and their identical starched diet * * * then maybe some conversation with his friends at the tavern in the corner of the town.

"They like Mexicans in there, you know * * * no one tells you anything * * * your money is good there."

SPANISH-AMERICAN WITHOUT FAMILY

He meets you with an air of reluctance, for in his mind he is identifying you as the outside world where the expression "government" has meant only trouble for him. In his intense look and half-coherent expressions there is a quick, anxious search for meaning as to why you ask questions and whether it may have any connection with something in which he was involved last night or last week.

He has a youthful, dark face with deep circles around his eyes, but they move quickly as he decides you are neither a church person to talk to him about God nor a cop disguised in a way different from any he has previously experienced. Or maybe he thinks you might be a new contractor trying to lure him to a different crew. Finally, an open and spontaneous smile means that he has concluded that you are "O. K."

He stands straight and walks with well coordinated movements. He is clean, because there is a shower in the camp. He takes pride in the crease of his trousers and the crispness of his loud sport shirt. Local grocery stores do well on the sale of hair oil to keep his hair neat.

He projects his thinking about contractors with verbal violence and intense dislike for an evil that is necessary to his economic existence. To him, the farmer is the "el patron" whom he must not antagonize because he is a man of power and influence.

Farmwork is to him a lifetime occupation and he is a professional at it. The conditions that accompany this lifetime occupation can be escaped only by having rather desperate fun and relaxation to forget his troubles. And the forms of escapism are only at the risk of running out of money for food. This is a risk he is willing to take to satisfy his basic urges and his desire to escape reality by numbing and narcotizing his mind.

He is still young enough to ponder the desirability of his continued existence as a migrant, but feels that the odds are already too heavily against him and he cannot possibly modify them. His next step, marriage, has strong economic as well as emotional meaning for him—someone to help him earn some money and have children to help earn some money.

THE FARM LABOR CONTRACTOR

The typical labor contractor is a man with some six grades of education but with a high degree of knowledge in the field of migrant work which he gained at first hand from family and personal experience. He began his life somewhere in the Southwest and his work history dates from the cotton fields as a youngster under the blistering sun and dragging a bag too big and heavy for him.

He was exposed to the bitterness of his elders who cussed and drank to forget their

own frustrations. He knows what it is like to move from one camp to another and face the rejection of the communities whose interest in him has 100 percent economic connotations.

In early life he came to recognize that, as a migrant, he would be accepted only if he had cash which people could try to wear from him. This translated itself into an intense passion to achieve this cash status, and a passion he was able to satisfy because he was blessed with a little more drive and shrewdness than his fellows.

He took a little more interest in learning English so he could talk to farmers and association representatives, so he could persuade the immigration officer to leave him alone, so he could make figures and shuffle them in transactions, so he could write primitive-type payrolls, and in short, so he could turn himself into a businessman who could talk with others as a leader of his people. As such, he could gain prestige and standing among his many fellows who had no learning at all.

To be successful he must accumulate as many vehicles as he can muster, trucks or buses. His personal vehicle must be a late model or the people will think he is not a successful contractor and will not want to work for him. He lives in a home, either in the community or near the camp. He has a television, a washing machine, a refrigerator. He always has a bank account. Sometimes he has a high-priced 1958 automobile, in addition to his fancy pick-up truck. He is very impressive and insists that you notice it.

Of course he knows what the migrants are experiencing for he was once one of them, but "Chale Bato," what can a man do?

Surprisingly often he is a combat veteran of World War II where he learned to shed the fears of his fellows and not to be intimidated by the outside world. He was introduced to living without the comfort of the group emotional security that was implicit in his earlier segregated cultural setting. The typical contractor develops an instinct to play every angle. Gambling, prostitution, narcotics—they are just part of the game.

He performs a recruiting, transporting, and often supervisory service for the farmer or the association, but the pay for his service is largely derived from his crew.

During his experience as a migrant worker himself, he lived under circumstances where he received the "short end of the stick." But he is a man of more than average drive and intelligence. In another social setting, he might have become a Main Street businessman, a professional man or technician. In his social setting, however, there is only one thing for an above-average man to do. His drive has carried him inevitably to giving the "short end of the stick" instead of receiving it.

EARNINGS

Hours and earnings of the interviewees

Surprisingly few migrants answered our questions with, "It's none of your d--n business." We lost a few prospects for volunteer interviewers because they didn't think it was any of our business to ask such questions, but we lost hardly any migrants by asking them.

We asked our question on hours and earnings and let the chips fall where they may, fully realizing that by going into some areas at early peak season and asking about the previous week, we might be getting figures on the early picking, which wasn't as good. However, since this is the life of a migrant, it is useful to know what they make in the first week of a local harvest, as well as the big week and the trailing off week. As we continue the survey we will be arriving in some areas just after the peak

and this question will disclose earnings at the height of the season. Since the time element in our early survey was uppermost in our minds we could not come into an area after the peak had passed or after the height of the season had been going for 10 days or so.

It is notable that in the valley counties where we talked to most of the Spanish-American group around May 16 and most of the Anglo-American group around May 30, the Spanish-American group averaged \$41.80 for the previous week and the Anglo-American group averaged \$19.28 for the previous week. This means that we were talking to early arrival Spanish-Americans about a fair week's work (average 36.25 hours) and to the Anglo-Americans shortly after many of them began to arrive in the area (average 16.15 hours). But this, too, is the life of the migrant. He often arrives too early or too late.

So, this experimental question does not give us fully useful figures that we can use in exact and comparative analysis, but it does give us a much better and more accurate intimation of what the annual income of the migrant may be than studying peak season figures.

The men thinning sugar beets in Malheur County apparently were making around \$1.25 per hour. The average in the Valley counties for hops was apparently near \$1.15 per hour. The average in the Valley counties for picking berries was apparently around \$1.20 per hour, although perhaps the bean picking was boosting the average somewhat. The average for picking berries in Washington County, where the crop was quite good, was around \$1.10 per hour. On the other hand, the average for picking berries in the Multnomah Clackamas County area, where the crop was relatively poor, was around 70 cents an hour. Since the men thinning fruit trees in Hood River County were making \$1.00 per hour, the average for picking berries in Hood River County might have been around 75 cents per hour. This is doubtful, however, because the crop was fairly good. Our whole sample in Hood River was poor because we got too high a percentage of "winos" and too high a percentage of people who were working for a labor contractor at 45 cents a flat (when the going price was somewhere between 50 cents and 60 cents). Wasco County was having a bountiful cherry harvest which was reflected in the \$1.20 or more that the men were making. Incidentally, in this area we came the closest to getting figures on a peak week. In Umatilla County the average was around 76 cents for fieldwork in the peas. A few of the persons interviewed worked for the canneries where they were making more, so that it might be safe to estimate that the actual income was somewhere around 70 cents per hour for the winos and somewhat above that for the other fieldworkers with the cannery workers making the most of all (\$1.25-\$1.35).

Hours and earnings of the rest of the family

Certainly a distinctive characteristic of migrant earnings is that portion of his income derived from the labor of the wife and children. Ordinarily, the migrant has difficulty in separating in his mind how much he made and how much his wife made and it is literally impossible to separate what his wife made and what the children made. In some crops they turn in their harvest collectively and only know that this one or that one is fast, fastest, slow or slowest.

In spite of this difficulty, we tallied the family earnings separately from the head of the household as well as we could and the accompanying data has approximate validity for the "previous week." We have already discussed the shortcomings and strengths of using the "previous week" as a measure.

Seventy-four of the reporting 349 families indicated that the wife and children earned between \$41 and \$60 during the previous

week. However, 78 reported earnings of from nothing to \$20 and 66 reported earnings of \$81 to \$100.

Family work in Malheur and the valley counties combined to give the Spanish-American family a median average earnings of \$51.20 for the week. Family work in the valley counties and other counties combined to give the Anglo-American family a median average earnings of \$46.40 for the previous week. Highest earnings for the family were reported from Wasco County where the median average was \$78.80.

Combined median earnings for the head of the family and for the family amounted to \$85.10 in Malheur County for the Spanish-Americans and \$96.40 in the valley counties. In the counties in which Anglo-Americans were present in numbers, and where our sample was adequate, earnings for the whole family ranged from \$45.88 in the valley counties to \$135.66 in Wasco County.

The average number of people 12 years of age and older in the two cultural groups gives a clue to understanding these figures. In both cultural groups, almost exactly 50 percent of the children with them are 10 years of age and older and almost all children at the age of 10 and up were working.

Therefore, the average Spanish-American family of 2 adults and 3 working children of upper ages earned the \$96.40 in the valley counties. Also, the average Anglo-American family of 2 adults and 2 working children of upper ages earned the \$69.52 in Washington, for example. The Wasco County earnings of \$135.66 reflect not only many in the family working, but an exceptionally high paying (but short) harvest crop.

It is with these earnings that the families of from 5 to 9 people are supported.

See tables 37 and 38 for further detail.

"LEBENSRAUM" (LIVING SPACE)

Number of rooms

Lebensraum was the war cry of Adolf Hitler—he said Germany needed more "living space". Data on the amount of space for living was one of the things we collected in our survey.

One and one-half percent of the Spanish-American group and 3 percent of the Anglo-American group were found to have plenty of room in which to live—because they were living outside (or sometimes in their cars which was little more cramped). The highest percentage was found in Wasco County (14.1 percent) where bed rolls were spread on the ground or tarpaulin and stick arrangements gave semishelter. One ingenious migrant who had recently married a very attractive, and well-dressed woman apparently had been encouraged to construct a neat shack out of paper boxes. This 14.1 percent included family groups, which, generally speaking, was not the case in Hood River County which had the next highest percentage (7.2 percent). Nothing of this kind was found in Malheur, Multnomah, Clackamas, or Umatilla Counties and nothing of this kind was found for the Anglo-American group in the Valley counties.

Wasco County again led in the use of tents (usually supplied by the migrants) where nearly 23.5 percent were housed among the trees in tents. Army surplus stores have done well on tents. Some of this 23.5 percent were housed in large platform tents in the main labor camp.

The most typical situation was a one room cabin in which a family or 3 or 4 singles were housed. Of those family heads and singles in buildings in our survey sample, 75 percent were in one room cabins. Considering the housing of the families (which was 64.5 percent in one room cabins), the 477 families of approximately 2,850 people lived in approximately 650 rooms, an average of 4.7 people per room. In this one room the

parents eat, sleep, feed and bed their children, entertain their friends, store their belongings, and breed and bear more children.

"ABOUT HOW MUCH DID YOU MAKE LAST WINTER?"

This was a difficult question for most of the migrants to answer. The interviewer usually had to start with the amount of work and ask for an idea as to how much he made a week or an hour and then figure a total for the winter. Under these circumstances, the results are not accurate but are roughly approximate.

Nearly 1 out of 5 made less than \$100 during the entire winter (18.1 percent). On this category we had no particular trouble in getting a figure because the few dollars the migrant made were rather well remembered.

Sixty-four and one-tenth percent made less than \$700 during the winter. It is safe to say that many worked the entire winter and still fell into this income group. Many who worked in farm work told us that they would have made over \$35 a week had it not been for the rain which often cut them down to an average of \$15 or \$20 a week.

Thirty-five and nine-tenths percent made more than \$700 during the winter. This group includes those who worked in factories, mills, construction, and in skilled and semi-skilled occupations such as auto mechanics and fry cooks. Often, among this group, the winter's income reached \$1,500 and occasionally \$2,000. No tally was made on this point but our impression was that in this "over \$700" group there was more relationship to the occupation followed during the winter than to the number of weeks worked.

THE FARM LABOR CONTRACTOR

Introduction

As part of the Bureau of Labor assignment from the Interagency Committee, we were to survey those farm labor contractors with whom we came in contact in the natural course of our migrant labor survey. We did formally interview a number of contractors and the results will be turned over to the Farm Placement Service without tabulation because it was the Farm Placement Service who had the task of doing the major portion of the survey of the contractors themselves.

Because the migrant worker in certain areas is so closely related to the contractor, we were unable to separate them in our study. Incidental to the survey of the migrant worker, therefore, it was necessary for us to make a more complete investigation of the contractor than we had originally anticipated. We used a more direct form of study than the questionnaire approach for reasons that will become obvious throughout this report.

Our concern was primarily with the labor contractor who had a Spanish-American crew, because this was the situation which we found in greatest abundance. We have added some material, more briefly, on the labor contractor operating crews of the Anglo-American group.

As mentioned at the end of the report under the heading of "Survey technique and personnel," our study was led by three staff members of the Bureau of Labor. One is of the Spanish-speaking culture and two of the Anglo-American culture. By training, 1 is a doctor of law and sociology, 1 is trained in the electrical business, and 1 had training in law and in the cannery industry. By experience, 1 has experience in law enforcement and investigation and in sociological research, 1 has experience as an electrical contractor and an electrical inspector, and 1 has 10 recent years' experience as an eastern Oregon farmer and 5 years' experience as a wage-and-hour inspector for both the Federal and State Government.

The material in this report was witnessed or collected in each respect by at least 2 of the 3 staff members. Also assisting were Dr. John F. Rademaker, a trained, practicing sociologist from Willamette University, and a number of volunteers under his leadership; and Mr. Tom Current, assistant commissioner of labor. In all instances, Dr. Mark Martinez Infante, Mr. Harry Baker, and Mr. Calvin Fouts, the three Bureau of Labor staff members, made a thorough community survey during which they also received corroboration of the material in this report.

Farm labor contractors in Malheur County

With the exception of a few who worked as individual family units, all of the Spanish-American group in Malheur County worked under the leadership of a farm labor contractor, often called a crew leader or subcontractor.

In the general area which includes some of Idaho, information was secured about 242 contractors, crew leaders, recruiters, or major lieutenants, 116 of which were found in the Malheur County area. The contractors generally control about 60 workers. Since some are more popular than others, the number ranges from a few to 251 hands (in this one area).

The average age level of the contractor in this area was found to be about 40 years of age and the average length of time as a contractor approximated 5 years.

Of the Spanish-American contractors, 80 percent are second generation from Mexico, 5 percent are third generation, and 15 percent are themselves about 10 years removed from Mexico.

The Spanish-American contractor speaks English and represents or controls virtually every phase of the life of his crew.

The following are some typical examples (some of which are legal and to be expected) about which we have more information than merely isolated instances:

(a) Payment of per capita travel expense by the employing association with duplicate collection from the migrant.

(b) Arrangement for credit for the individual migrant on a percentage fee basis.

(c) In handling a contract for a independent farmer, as much as 50 percent markup in housing rental on the farmers' property.

(d) Arrangement for tavern credit on a percentage fee basis from the proprietor who increases prices to pay the fee.

(e) Use of the contractor's vehicles in the daily transportation of the workers at about \$2.50 per capita weekly.

(f) When not hauling workers, rental of vehicles for the hauling of produce.

(g) Payment of the workers on the basis of as low as \$12 per acre instead of the contract price of \$13 to \$15.

(h) In the above instance, deduction of the regular fee from each worker from the \$12.

(i) Collection of fee from both the farmer and the workers for the same duties.

(j) Short measurement of work assignments to the individual worker, netting as much as another \$1.50 per day per capita.

(k) Receipt of a bonus at the completion of the work for the farmer on the basis that the contractor has been able to hold his crew in that farmer's fields regardless of dropping income.

(l) Traffic in marihuana.

(m) Traffic in prostitution.

Service to the wetbacks in the form of bringing them into the country, transporting them to Oregon, and alerting them if the Immigration Service is active in the immediate vicinity subjects the Mexican illegal entrant to subjugation to orders or other special forms of payment on penalty of exposure. Because of the ease with which the wetback can be dominated, otherwise

lawfully inclined Mexicans can be launched into complicity in criminal behavior.

There appears to be a hierarchy of contractors who coordinate the criminal side-lines of the contractors, exact their tribute, and punish those who do not submit.

A large proportion of the farm labor contractors are a serious danger and detriment to both the Spanish-American migrants and the community. We came in contact with one individual, incidentally, who attempts to portray himself as a contractor, but does not seem to function as one. He struggled with the migrant labor contractor jargon, but in off-guard moments reflected the dialectics of a known subversive group in Mexico led by Lombardo Toledano. But this is not the danger uppermost in our minds.

The entire functional activity of the contractor in Malheur and other counties indicates that this is not a hastily contrived pattern of operation, but rather an established pattern of performance well coordinated by a few people. The fuel which this machine thrives upon is the social frustration of an underprivileged people.

As a consequence, this socially pathological condition feeds on itself and breeds a continually intensifying unfavorable influence on the migrants and on the community both.

Recruiting

The primary recruiting for the Malheur County area is carried out at the behest of the Amalgamated Sugar Co. and carried out through recruiters. The recruiters operate mainly in the southwestern part of Texas, with particular emphasis on the areas of Eagle Pass, Tex., and Piedras Negras, Mexico.

The secondary source of migrants for this area is the State of Washington where a number of people take winter residence, although they came originally from the same area of Eagle Pass, Tex.

The recruiter contacts the known contractors in Texas and gives them a quota to meet. In turn, the contractors operate through the "enganchadores" (subcontractors or recruiting aids). The recruiting aids recruit families and individuals in southwestern Texas and then venture into the bordering Mexican States as far as Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico. For example, a group of newcomer single Mexican men were located in Malheur County originating from the town of Caderieta, which is near Monterrey. Another group found was from the community of Camargo, Coahuila, Mexico.

A question which was inserted late in our formal survey of the farm-labor contractors was, "If some of your crew members come from Mexico, where do you pick them up?" One contractor answered, "This side, Brownsville, Tex." They all failed to indicate, however, that there are some pickup points at other places near the Rio Grande where the border patrol inspection can be avoided. An example is El Cruce Point (20° north of west from Tomaton's place at Del Rio, Tex.). A number of illegal entrants seem to reach the Oregon area and a considerable number apparently escape detection and remain for the harvest season. The wetback problem is of longstanding. The contractor is in an excellent position to enforce his will on such a group because he himself recruited them and knows they are here illegally. In the total Spanish-speaking migrant group, approximately 20 percent enter the United States on border crosser permits (which are supposed to restrict the holder to work in local areas in Texas), on forged documents, or in the old-fashioned wetback manner.

Working conditions are commonly misrepresented by the recruiters. When this becomes too extreme, and disappointment is manifest, it may decrease the flow of workers in succeeding years, but for that year and perhaps a second try, the workers resign

themselves to the general conditions as they find them.

The Amalgamated Sugar Co. apparently has taken precaution in this whole situation by inserting the following clause in their work agreement, the clause being signed by the crew leader or contractor:

"I hereby state that in connection with the agreement I have made with the above-named head of family group for the transportation of himself and his family group from his home to the district of employment, I am acting as their agent and not as an agent of the Amalgamated Sugar Co.

"(Signature of agent of family group)."

The beginning of the work agreement, however, reads as follows:

"In consideration of the agreements herein set forth, I hereby certify and agree that the workers named below will work for sugar-beet growers of the Amalgamated Sugar Co. in the States of Utah, Idaho, Oregon, or Washington."

And the agreement continues:

"The type of work to be performed will be thinning and hoeing sugar beets and such other work as the sugar-beet growers may provide. The type of work performed in sugar beets, the terms of employment and rate of pay will be as established by the United States Department of Agriculture."

This year something happened which does little credit to the recruiting and contracting system used by the Amalgamated Sugar Co., no matter whose fault it was.

The price set this year by the Department of Agriculture was \$14 per acre. In 1957, however, the work had begun at a rate several dollars higher and had increased during the season. The recruiters apparently knew that this was or might be a low rate year and anticipated trouble from the migrants who had made better money the previous year.

All through the main recruiting area in Texas, the word was that the "Texas exodus to Oregon" was to begin early this year and the contractors and recruiters moved the migrants into the Malheur County area as much as 7 weeks early and frequently 2 or 5 weeks early. Since the migrants were largely unemployed in Texas, or were earning only a scratchy living in the fields, it was not hard to persuade them to come early.

Upon their arrival they found there was no work, of course, and were forced to run up bills at the grocery stores. By the time they could have been used, they were desperate for work at any price. One block of farmers compounded the situation by holding off putting them to work longer than they had to but without endangering the beets. Finally many were forced to go to work at less than the rate set by the Department of Agriculture, which was already down. There can be little doubt that the early movement of migrants was calculated to weaken the resistance to the lowered rates.

Farm labor contractors in valley counties

By definition for this report, the valley counties include Marion, Polk, and Yamhill.

In Marion County, two contractors of distinctly different character were found. They actually function in a paternalistic manner, act in and defend the interests of their workers and receive their equitable share for this work directly from the farmer. These cases were rather isolated in the valley counties, however, and have few counterparts in Malheur. The exceptions in Malheur County included several resident contractors who happen to be of Japanese extraction. They operate differently and apart from the Spanish-American group of contractors although their crews are also largely from the Spanish-American group.

The two rather unusual contractors in Marion County, in terms of their treatment

of the workers, work for the same farmers year after year and their crews are consistently the same families from the same home town in Texas. These contractors are both successful and popular with the farmers, community, and the workers.

In contrast to these two examples, many of the rest fall into the same general category as those in Malheur County, with variations in technique. In fact, some contractors operate in both counties and also later in central and southern Oregon.

Some of the same sharp practices were found in the valley counties. In one area there are two contractors who have arrangements with grocery store and tavern owners on every dollar spent by their migrant workers in those establishments. They arrange for credit at the establishments for the workers and on pay day the workers are paid in the establishments by the contractor after deducting the bill due the proprietors. They subsequently collect a fee from the establishment on a percentage basis.

Two instances were uncovered in which the illness of a worker became the occasion for another profit to the contractor. One migrant became infected with a venereal disease in a locality in which there is no county health unit. However, by referral the county health agency makes arrangements with a local physician to treat such cases and the physician is then reimbursed by the county. The infected migrant was taken to the doctor by the contractor and for the following several weeks went without pay (while working 10 hours a day) "because the contractor was paying for his medical care," which was not true.

The contractor in this particular instance was paying the workers 70 cents per hour for their work and his arrangement with the farmer must have been somewhere between the 70-cent figure and the going wage of \$1 per hour for the area. This was made possible by the fact that all but 1 or 2 of the crew were from south of the border. The uniform story received was that the contractor had promised his crew \$1.20 per hour when he recruited them. Upon reaching the Grants Pass area, two of the crew apparently became obstreperous when they discovered that they were to receive 50 cents an hour less than promised. The disciplinary measure was that they were dumped off the truck on the open highway and they had to walk for a day and a night before someone gave them a ride.

A grocery store operator on the highway near one camp certified to us that he had been propositioned in the manner which is often quite successful for the contractor. The contractor came to him and said, substantially, "You are getting my people's trade in here. I estimate they spend here some \$1,000 per week. I figure I ought to get something and of this I take 25 percent and you jack up the prices. They will keep on buying here and I see to it. If you do not agree I take the trade somewhere else." The reason we cite this example is that in this case the grocer did not agree. He lost 90 percent of the migrant trade.

Another contractor brings into this area relatively few hands, but has a considerable number of trucks in the area. A major portion of his operation has to do with the sale of marijuana (*sativa cannabis*) and prostitution. He uses isolated areas and moves with a few families of migrants to eliminate suspicion. He is associated in some way with many, if not most, of the contractors in the area.

A contractor in this area operates what would be a pawn shop if it were located on a downtown street, which it is not. The migrants pawn their valuables to him and he lends them money. His fees for services are as high as \$10 a week on a loan of \$20, depending to some extent upon whether he

figures he can control the borrower through the borrowers contractor. The loan is about \$5 per week on a \$20 loan. He moves an estimated \$2,000 dollars monthly on this one sideline alone.

One young and alert contractor indicated to us that he handles only 9 or 10 workers and that only when his crew picks berries does he make 1½ cents per pound. Subsequent and closer scrutiny disclosed that he was handling some 50 men, he had no known resources when he suddenly entered the contracting business 2 years ago, he owns and operates 4 large trucks, 1 pick-up truck and a late model passenger car, he is a heavy spender and socializer and he has 4 different bank accounts which we were able to trace. Actually, his main source of revenue is the traffic of narcotics on a small scale. His other sources include the contract and bonus fee from the farmers, the percentage secured from the workers, double collection of the transportation fees, and the daily transportation fee.

Another case illustrates the occasional association of the farmer in the schemes of the contractor. A contractor brought in 26 workers from across the border in Texas. They were all in possession of conditional immigration permits. Upon their arrival at a certain farm, the farmer took their papers away to guarantee that the workers would remain with him the entire season. The housing, sanitary and working conditions were hard to believe until personal investigation verified them. Other sordid conditions were reported to us but we were unable to fully substantiate them.

Since virtually all contractors have bank accounts in the areas in which they operate, this was a subject for our investigation. We understand that 85 percent of the individual bank accounts of the contractors were in amounts of 4 figures, 80 percent of the contractors had more than 1 account, and 72 percent had related reference accounts in other States (principally Washington, Texas and California).

The pattern set when a Spanish-American worker decides to leave a contractor and try it on his own would be amusing in a movie, but not so in real life. Often, the contractor pleads with him and promises to pay him more. Next, the contractor lends or advances a little money. Third, the contractor may invite the worker to a beer tavern and have a drinking party, with marijuana "on the house." Fourth, if this treatment has been to no avail, the contractor will hold forth on how powerful and influential he is and threatens to blacklist the worker. Finally, if nothing else has succeeded, and this last resort has been fully substantiated, the contractor will spread the word that the worker was a "finger" for Immigration. The workers have found that the only successful way to leave a contractor is to switch to another contractor's protection or to sneak off. This latter possibility, of course, is necessarily limited largely to the singles because it isn't as easy to sneak a family away if you don't have an automobile.

The connection between many of the contractors in the various areas is indicated by circumstantial evidence. They know each other and have firsthand information on each other's operation. Secondly, their tactics differ only as to necessary local strategy. Thirdly, they come in contact with the same central persons from certain specific points in Texas, Washington, and Montana. Fourthly, in many cases their buses and trucks are painted with identical color hues of paint.

Possibly the largest contractor operating in the State has his main headquarters at Sunnyside, Wash., and operational headquarters at Madras (Oreg.), Sacramento (Calif.), Payette (Idaho), and Harlingen (Tex.). Approximately 60 percent of the veteran Spanish-American migrants have

worked for him at one time or another. He is originally from Asherton, Tex., which is a town that virtually empties into the Pacific Northwest each summer. He has been residing in Washington for about 8 years. He has 18 vehicles registered in Oregon, 14 registered in Washington, 6 registered in California, and 4 registered in Texas. His influence among the contractors in Oregon appears to be both feared and envied. He is handling an estimated 2,200 hands this year in the State of Oregon and operates through some 22 subcontractors or crew leaders. The estimate of those who know his operation, whether reliable or not, is interesting—\$800 a day clear.

A contractor of equal or nearly equal influence carries with him a group of skillful gamblers. He himself is regarded as an expert gambler and he makes no effort to hide this. He was raised in the migrant labor group himself, and is second-generation Mexican. He has one address in Payette, Idaho, and another at Madras, Oreg. He is an excellent talker and his favorite subject is proper housing for migrants.

Anglo-American farm labor contractors

The connection between the Spanish-American and the Anglo-American contractors is much less clear, but may exist. The Anglo-American contractor is much less crude than the Spanish-American in his method of operation, and does not have the same opportunities for narcotics, etc. He is better educated and in one case claims to be an ordained former minister. His sidelines run more to the sale of food in a commissary type of operation. It is often very unclear as to the difference between what he receives from the farmer and what he pays to the workers. All we can say with confidence is that in strawberries, for example, the workers received approximately 25 percent less than the going rate in one major area. He is generally a better administrator of his crews and places more emphasis on a businesslike operation. His recruiting is largely in Arizona for family groups and in Portland for alcoholics.

One of the Anglo-American contractors was one of the most colorful people we met in the migrant labor world. His base of operations is in Arizona and some of his crew are Southern Negroes. He has a beautiful way of confusing an investigation. For example, when he thinks he may be observed, he drives an old car. However, when we finally found his main camp, we found his 40-foot house trailer and his 1958 Chrysler Imperial automobile. He dresses his part constantly and we never encountered him dressed in anything but a dirty shirt and dirty trousers with unclean beard stubble. He has a selling personality and personally does most of his recruiting at Second and Burnside, while he leaves his lieutenants in the field. He contracts on a crop basis jointly with one of his lieutenants at each farm. The lieutenant receives the profit from the field operation and splits it down the middle with the contractor. The lieutenant's wife handles the commissary and keeps the profit over what the contractor charges for the supplies (which amount is unknown). Each crew of any size comes equipped with an automobile mechanic and several row bosses, who when not needed for these duties revert to regular workers at piece rates. An incidental piece of information is that the contractor is known to have bid approximately \$10,000 (cash) on 22 buses in the Medford area.

CONCLUSION

There can be little doubt that the present contractors are a factor in suppressing the progress of the Spanish-American migrant farmworker toward full and responsible citizenship and Americanization.

There can be little doubt that these social conditions are a threat to the health of the

communities and the agricultural industry, as well.

(Mrs. GREEN of Oregon asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, the matter of extending the Mexican farm labor program raises many serious doubts. A tour of the Northwest and Western States last year as a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor convinced me that for the time being imported labor may still be necessary for the harvesting of certain crops. On the other hand, I became equally convinced that it was being used in some instances to exploit the imported labor, to depress the wages of American agricultural workers and to deny to certain American workers their rightful opportunity for employment.

Inasmuch as this general subject falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture but is in many instances subject to the scrutiny of the Department of Labor I hope that the distinguished Committee on Agriculture will consider ways and means to include interested members of the Committee on Education and Labor, such as myself, in their plans for further study and investigation of this most important matter.

In good conscience, I cannot oppose the extension of the act at this time, but I most certainly do stress the inhumanities which are now being practiced and which must be corrected before any further extension could be supported. The committee is to be congratulated on its wisdom in resisting the effort to make the program a permanent one and limiting its extension to a definite term.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER].

(Mr. GUBSER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation. I should like to make this statement and make it in the most emphatic terms I can command.

Not a single American citizen has been deprived of his right to work nor will he be deprived of his right to work because of this legislation.

Clearly written in the law are the words that no domestic employee who wants to work in a particular field of endeavor and who is unemployed can be replaced by a Mexican national.

I should also like to point out that this program is not used to depress wages for domestic employees. In fact, quite the opposite is true. I would like to cite an example which occurred within the month in my own district. A wage survey showed that the prevailing rate for a certain type of work was 10 cents an hour below the contract certification for the Mexican nationals and because the contract called for the higher wages, local farmers had to pay that higher wage to domestic employees. The effect was that wages for locals went up because of the Mexican national program.

In support of my contention that not a single domestic employee is deprived of his employment, I would like to take

issue with the statement made by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY]. The gentleman from West Virginia made the statement that there was great unemployment in his State which I admit. If I heard him correctly he said or at least implied that Mexican nationals under Public Law 78, were being used in spite of this unemployment. I just this moment came from the telephone where I called the Labor Department and I asked this question: How many Mexican nationals are employed in the State of Virginia under the terms of Public Law 78. They said not a single man.

Mr. BAILEY. Let me ask the gentleman if he will permit me to interrupt, we are not talking about Virginia, we are talking about West Virginia and the matter has already been investigated by the Immigration and Nationalization Bureau. They have made the report back to me and I know just how many Mexicans are working there and how many are American citizens and how many are Mexican nationals. If the gentleman wants me to do it, I will put it in the RECORD.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield further to the gentleman.

I will say to the gentleman that I was speaking not of Virginia but of West Virginia. I asked the Department how many Mexican nationals have been certificated or sent to the State of West Virginia under the terms of Public Law 78, which we are here extending, and the answer was—not a single one.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUBSER. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. I think the answer to the question raised by the gentleman from West Virginia is very simple. The railroad in its desire to obtain labor has provided jobs for these people who have come into the United States lawfully to accept employment offered them by a United States citizen employer.

Mr. GUBSER. The gentleman will also agree with me, I am sure, that these people who are employed in West Virginia do not come here as the result of the law which we are extending today.

Now, if I may proceed, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out to you that this type of employment is unusual employment that local people are either not qualified to perform or do not care to perform for various good reasons of their own. This is specialized employment and it is emergency employment. Let me cite the experience of a man in my district who, within the last 3 months, has been producing a large acreage of pickling cucumbers. Pickling cucumbers is a crop that cannot be picked tomorrow, it must be picked today. A field is split into three sections. They must be picked twice a week. You pick section 1 on Monday, on Tuesday number 2, and on Wednesday number 3. On Thursday you go back to number 1, and then to number 2 on Friday, and number 3 on Saturday. You lay off on Sunday. If you let 1 of these fields go for 1 day, the cucumbers grow to a size where they are unmarketable. You also ruin the future bearing prospects of that particular sec-

tion. So you cannot wait until tomorrow. This is the experience of one large grower who was not certified for the use of Mexican nationals. It required 75 people to pick his field every day. He had to use local labor and he preferred to use local labor. One week during the height of the season that has just concluded, here was the local labor supplied to him. On Monday he had 74, on Tuesday he had 42 referred to him from the local farm labor office, on Wednesday he had 19, on Thursday he had 14, on Friday he had 28, and on Saturday morning he had 5. He lost half of his field, representing thousands of dollars of investment, because local people either could not or would not pick the crop.

We do not like to hire Mexican nationals; we would prefer to hire domestic labor to meet our needs, but it is not available, and this law is the only way by which we can safeguard the investments we make in our fields and get our crops picked.

I urge your support of this legislation.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I wish to rise in support of this measure.

I congratulate the subcommittee and its chairman, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS], for the work they have done on this bill.

This is a program which is vitally necessary to the farmers of my area, because of the fact that labor is still not available to do the type which is necessary to do in the citrus and vegetable industry.

The prevailing wages are set by the Department of Labor and I have had no complaints whatsoever in the last 3 years in my area. In fact, Mr. Chairman, I take it upon myself from time to time to hold meetings of growers, labor leaders, and representatives of the Federal Government in Phoenix to determine whether or not this program is working properly and whether or not the domestic laborer is given an opportunity to get available work. I have found on each occasion that the domestic worker was being given the opportunity. The reason this legislation is needed and the continuance of the program is needed is that we simply cannot get enough domestic workers to get the job done.

I hope the bill will pass. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMPSON].

(Mr. THOMPSON of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation and to congratulate the committee on bringing it out, and doing so well in advance of the expiration date so that arrangements can be worked out with the Government of Mexico.

Mr. Chairman, extension of the Mexican farm labor program is essential for production and harvesting of agricultural crops such as cotton, sugar beets, fruits, and certain vegetables. Sugar beets is the crop involved in our areas.

I will therefore confine my remarks to that industry. This is a most important crop in many of our States. Although the harvest of sugar beets is more and more mechanized due to technological advances in agriculture, there is still a vital need for stoop labor at certain times. To the maximum extent they are available and will accept the employment, American labor is entitled to the job. For this type of work though there is simply not an adequate number available who will do this type of work even in areas of labor surplus. American citizens have had an increasing tendency to avoid this kind of work if at all possible. In this legislation the rights of American laboring men are fully protected both as to employment and as to wages.

The Great Western Sugar Co. and the Holly Sugar Corp., operate in Wyoming. The presidents of these two firms have advised me of their support for extension of Public Law 78 to June 30, 1961, and outlined to me their use of Mexican nationals. After exhausting the domestic source of available labor supply in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, the Holly Sugar Corp. contracted for 2,500 Mexican nationals in 1958 and 2,400 in 1957 and 1956. The Holly Sugar Corp. does not anticipate sufficient domestic workers will be available in the near future, and will need to rely on the Mexican farm labor program extension to allow for the production of sugar beets to go forward.

The Great Western Sugar Co. has informed me that, on behalf of beet growers in Wyoming and Colorado, they have contracted for Mexican national labor. This year the beet crop contracted by farmers to Great Western Sugar Co. factories in Colorado, Nebraska, Montana, and Wyoming employed nearly 9,500 Mexican nationals, which is approximately 64 percent of the nonresident labor that worked in the beet fields, with the balance coming from States adjoining the border.

Extension of the Mexican farm labor program at this time, as undertaken by H. R. 10360, is important because the agricultural interests who use this labor need to have the law extended before the last minute so that the necessary negotiations can be made with the Mexican Government. It is important to have a law on the books well in advance of the agreement with Mexico and, as pointed out by the House report favoring extension of Public Law 78 at this time, passage of a law this year will allow ample time for negotiations of the present international agreement and avoid any possible delay in the operation of the program.

Just how vital this program is pointed up, I believe, by a statement from Frank A. Kemp, president of the Great Western Sugar Co. He states that this program has worked with great success since 1951. "I can say flatly to you," Mr. Kemp told me in a recent letter, "that at the moment we would not have a beet sugar industry in either Wyoming or Colorado unless we could obtain Mexican nationals to block, thin, and weed our beets." I point out to you that in another respect

this is in the best interests of labor. Without this stoop labor we could not have an industry. This industry provides many excellent jobs at good pay for American workers, both directly and indirectly.

Recruitment and temporary employment of agricultural workers from Mexico is undertaken only when adequate numbers of domestic workers are not available and the program, in existence since 1949 and known as Public Law 78 since 1951, has been successful. It has supplied agriculture with labor that was unavailable from the labor force of the United States, and has certainly worked to eliminate Mexicans who enter the United States illegally to obtain work. The House report points out something that I think we should note, in that the wetback problem and bad conditions of employment which accompanied the use of Mexican labor some years ago, have largely disappeared. In 1954, approximately 1 million illegal entrants were apprehended in the United States, while in the 1958 fiscal year only 37,000 illegal entrants were picked up.

Practically everyone concerned with agricultural needs has agreed that continuation of the program is warranted and advisable and that Public Law 78 is satisfactory legislation. There was almost complete unanimity that H. R. 10360, amending the Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended, to strike out "June 30, 1959" and insert "June 30, 1961," should be enacted.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. TEAGUE].

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, I should like to emphasize the fact that there is a decided need for this program. I not only attended the hearings on this bill over the last few weeks but have read very carefully every page of the hearings, and I can assure the Members of the House that a continuation of this program is essential. The fact of the matter is that unemployed workers in this country simply will not take jobs doing agricultural labor.

Furthermore, I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues to the fact that the representatives of the AFL-CIO who appeared and testified at the hearings stated definitely that this program was far preferable to the wetback program, and that the AFL-CIO does not oppose the measure now before us.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GRIFFIN].

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, as the representative of counties in western Michigan which are great producers of fruit and other agricultural products, I know the importance of the pending legislation. I am particularly aware of the problems which cherry growers would face if they were not authorized by this legislation to secure Mexican nationals, in sufficient numbers and at the right times, to harvest their annual crop.

As it has been pointed out, this law does not permit Mexican nationals to displace domestic labor. On the contrary, the legislation specifically protects the prior job rights of domestic workers

if they are willing and available to perform the work of harvesting those crops.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time on this side.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, this extension is badly needed. This program is only for supplemental labor to be made available to farmers who need it. The Department of Labor has been mighty careful about certifications to make sure that they do give an opportunity to local labor to be used on the farm before bringing in this outside labor. It is expensive labor; this labor costs money to move a thousand miles or more from the border. This expense of transportation is borne by the farmers. They would prefer not to have to resort to the use of Mexicans if an adequate supply of domestic labor that is dependable could be found.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may have the privilege of extending their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the bill now under consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, if I can make any contribution to this discussion here and the committee from which this bill comes, I would make the observation that if there is any piece of legislation in the House during the entire session that is in the wrong committee it is this piece of legislation. This bill deals with nothing else but a labor contract, labor wages, workers, and everything else dealing with labor; still it is referred to the Committee on Agriculture and has been year after year.

Mr. GATHINGS. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture in 1951. It does deal with farm labor.

Mr. WIER. It deals with labor.

Mr. GATHINGS. On American soil.

Mr. WIER. It still deals with labor.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out all of section 509.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to acknowledge some of the things that have been said here. It is true that we have legislation protecting the rights of the American workers, but in all such legislation unless we have compliance the legislation does not mean a thing, and everyone in this House knows that.

One of the hardest jobs of the Department of Labor since we have had this Mexican labor program in effect is to get the growers who asked for this cheap labor to comply with the law. We are spending more money on compliance today for the results we are getting than on any program in the Federal Government because of the tactics of some of these unscrupulous employers. I hope

the Members who are supporting this legislation will also support appropriations for more funds to assure a reasonable degree of compliance on the part of the growers.

We get complaints from our section of the country too, because the farmers in New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and all throughout New England, when they have potatoes to dig or other crops to take care of, do not come to the Federal Government and ask for help. They take care of it themselves. They import labor and have been importing this kind of labor for some time now without any help from the Federal Government. So the people in my area are complaining and asking, Why should we pay for compliance with this law to see to it that some of these growers who want this cheap labor imported into this country from Mexico comply with the law, while we in our section of the country have been doing this for some years at no expense to the Federal Government? The farmers are doing it themselves. They make their own contracts in connection with the importation of this kind of labor, they see to it that the laborers are returned to their proper destination when the contract is ended.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. It is my understanding that the farmers involved are now paying fifteen-sixteenths of the total cost, and in the next year, because of the revolving fund, they will probably pay the entire amount.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is not quite correct. We are paying about five hundred thousand dollars trying to make these growers live up to the law. That is the big problem that we have to face because these growers who want this cheap labor do not want to live up to the law, in many instances they do not want to pay the prevailing wage, provide decent housing, or live up to the other requirements. It is a most difficult job after a complaint has been made to trace it and to get the evidence.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GUBSER. I do not want to be accused of quibbling over terms, but I would like to take exception to the gentleman's reference to this labor as "cheap labor" because if the prevailing wage rate is \$1 per hour for the performance of a certain job on a farm, I can tell the gentleman that the Mexican national labor will cost the grower about \$1.13 an hour, because he must guarantee transportation, pay health dues, he must pay association dues and provide for the maintenance of the Mexican national that he does not have to provide for domestic labor. It is conservatively figured that if the prevailing rate is \$1 per hour it means \$1.13 per hour in cost to the farmer for Mexican national labor. The truth of the matter is, on account of the cost factor we would much prefer to have domestic labor if we could get it.

Mr. FOGARTY. Of course, it is very difficult to define a prevailing wage rate and to see to it that the prevailing wage rate is paid. That has been one of the problems of the Department of Labor. And, when you talk about standards, you remember the hue and cry that went up from some Members 2 or 3 years ago when the Department of Labor decided to develop some decent standards for housing and sanitary conditions for this cheap labor that was being brought into this country. Why, it is inconceivable that any American would want to bring in any person, any living human being, and make him live in the dirt that they were living in in some of these houses. But, now we have some standards. And, that is another area where we are having trouble, trying to have the grower provide suitable living conditions for these people. The gentleman from California says that in his area or some area out there it had the effect of raising the prevailing wage in one particular industry. It is inconceivable to me that any industry in the State of California, that is supposed to be a progressive State, is paying less than \$1 an hour. If they are, that is what I call slave wages; that is what I call slave conditions, and I am surprised that the State of California allows anything like that to exist.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That section 509 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out 'June 30, 1959' and inserting 'June 30, 1961'."

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CHRISTOPHER to the committee amendment: "On the first page, line 7, strike out 'June 30, 1961' and insert in lieu thereof the following: 'June 30, 1960, except that no worker recruited under this title shall be available for employment by any employer unless the Secretary of Agriculture has determined and certified to the Secretary of Labor that such employer is participating in, and is in full compliance with, all crop reduction and allotment programs currently administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and applicable to such employer.'"

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is introduced for a specific purpose, to keep this imported Mexican labor from contributing to our surpluses in the United States. Any man who is producing a crop that is not covered by a reduction or allotment program of the Secretary of Agriculture is not limited in any way. But, the farmers and others who are producing agricultural products that are in surplus would find themselves unable to secure any of this cheap imported labor coming in from Mexico.

At the present time in the United States we have unemployment variously estimated at from 4 million to 6 million people. Now, perhaps American labor-

ers will not stand the driving and living in the degradation that these imported Mexican people are reported to be forced to live in and perhaps they will not do the kind of work that is required of these Mexican people at the price that is paid to them for that labor. But, this amendment should be adopted because it will only apply to those farmers, ranchers, and corporations who are producing agricultural products that are in surplus. We know what is happening in the United States today and what has been happening for a number of years. We have lost almost 2 million family-sized farms in the United States.

Those displaced farm people can be in only 1 of 2 places. They are either among the ranks of the unemployed or they have displaced a city person and they have his job and he is unemployed. And yet we import up to half a million Mexican laborers each year to work on our farms.

In the well of this House the cry of agricultural surpluses is raised every time someone talks about agriculture when they come down to the mike. It is time that we in the United States tell our left hand what our right hand is doing. This amendment ought to be adopted. One year at a time is enough to extend this act. My amendment will extend it for 1 year and will make it impossible for the farmer, rancher or other entity producing these crops to employ this labor if he is not in compliance with the crop reduction and allotment programs that are being administered by the Department of Agriculture at the time that he seeks to hire this labor. There is no injustice done here to anybody.

If conditions continue as they have been for the last 4 or 5 years, we can bid goodbye to the family-type farm in the United States. When a farm is sold today, in 8 cases out of 10, it is not being sold to another farmer whose family will move into the house; no. The house is knocked down, the material is hauled away. The bulldozers move the family orchard out. They root out the lilacs that grandma planted at the front gate, and the climbing roses that mother planted to grow over the door. Then it becomes a part of a cotton ranch or a wheat ranch or a livestock ranch. The American family-type farmer is being driven from the land at a rate never before witnessed in the United States.

This Mexican labor is going mostly to corporation farms and I, for one, would love to see them forced to go into the American labor market and hire Americans to do their work, instead of Mexicans. I urge that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman for his fine speech and the explanation of this very important problem. I agree with everything the gentleman has said. Also I agree with the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] who discussed the position taken by the farmers in his district. That condition exists in almost every part of America.

Years ago, before we had this law, the farmers enlisted, hired their own help. And they got along better than they are getting along now. I say this bill in toto ought to be defeated.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order, and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that the gentleman from Rhode Island has done a splendid job with his subcommittee in handling this program. He knows the program thoroughly. He and his subcommittee have done a marvelous job in improving and making it more acceptable to all. The original act provided, among other things, for the employer to do this:

To reimburse the United States for essential expenses, not including salaries or expenses of regular department or agency personnel, incurred by it for the transportation and subsistence of workers under this title in an amount not to exceed \$15 per worker.

That was in the original act. We went along for quite awhile at \$10 per worker on each of these people who came in under contract. That was moved up from \$10 to \$12, and now it has gone up to a total of \$15 for the recruitment expense the farmer must pay. As a result, Mr. Chairman, here are the facts as shown in the report on this legislation.

The total cost of this law for a year is \$6.5 million. Of that \$6,500,000, \$6,025,000 is paid directly by the growers themselves into this revolving fund, so they are paying for practically all of the program. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] introduced a bill, and we gave him a hearing before our subcommittee, which would provide that all of this \$6,500,000 be paid by the employers of this labor. We felt that it was not desirable nor proper to enact that proposal, in view of the fact that the compliance officers would be subservient to the employer, the farmer himself, who would be paying their salaries. These employees should be paid by regular appropriations.

Let us look at the amendment offered by my friend from Missouri. But first let me say that he is a real friend of the farmer. I have never known him to be anywhere else but in the farmer's corner. He has a proposal here that he earnestly advocates, but I do not agree with him. Before the farmer could get workers the Secretary of Agriculture would have to be satisfied that this particular farmer had complied with these various programs and participated in them. He may not have participated in the Soil Bank program. He may not have signed up for that program. Under this amendment, he could not get certified to obtain workers unless he had participated.

Another thing, the Secretary of Agriculture would have a very hard time enforcing this provision, because so many of these workers are used in the spring of the year and he would have to go out and make these findings early. It would be virtually impossible of administration.

I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri will be defeated.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the House Committee on Agriculture for having presented this bill extending Public Law 78, the law which provides for the contracting of farm labor in the Republic of Mexico.

We have had a lot of trouble with the administration of the law, and the program has been far from perfect, but in my opinion it has been in the overall best interest of the farmer and the country and I wish to go on RECORD as endorsing the extension of Public Law 78.

It has been a pleasure to work with west Texas farmers and farmers from other areas of the country as well as with my colleagues over a period of months in an effort to secure extension of this law.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FORAND, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10360) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, pursuant to House Resolution 672, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. WALTER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6239) to amend sections 1461 and 1462 of title 18 of the United States Code:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT No. 2624)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R.

6239) to amend sections 1461 and 1462 of title 18 of the United States Code, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That the eighth paragraph of section 1461 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows: 'Whoever knowingly uses the mails for the mailing, carriage in the mails, or delivery of anything declared by this section to be non-mailable, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, or knowingly takes any such thing from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing thereof, or of aiding in the circulation or disposition thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, for the first such offense, and shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, for each such offense thereafter.'

"SEC. 2. (a) The first paragraph of section 1462 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"'Whoever brings into the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or knowingly uses any express company or other common carrier, for carriage in interstate or foreign commerce—'

"(b) That paragraph of such section 1462 which begins with the words 'Whoever knowingly takes' is amended to read as follows: 'Whoever knowingly takes from such express company or other common carrier any matter or thing the carriage of which is herein made unlawful—'

"(c) The last paragraph of such section 1462 is amended to read as follows: 'Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, for the first such offense and shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, for each such offense thereafter.'

And the Senate agree to the same.

FRANCIS E. WALTER,
MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN,
FRANK CHELF,
PATRICK J. HILLINGS,
DEWITT S. HYDE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ESTES KEFAUVER,
THOS. C. HENNINGS, Jr.,
WILLIAM LANGER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6239) to amend sections 1461 and 1462 of title 18 of the United States Code, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Section 1 of H. R. 6239, as reported by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, and passed by the House of Representatives on May 19, 1958, amended section 1461, title 18, United States Code, to make the mailing of obscene matter a continuing offense. This amendment brought section 1461 of title 18, United States Code, within the meaning and intent of section 3237, title 18, United States Code, which provides, in effect, that offenses involving the use of the mails "may be inquired of and prosecuted in any

in a bona fide effort to fairly ascertain just compensation to protect equally the rights of the taxpayer and the property owner.

The value of property especially designed and constructed by agreement for Government use is not ordinarily determined by transactions between willing buyers and willing sellers in the market place. In such instances normal appraisals, based on the price a prudent buyer would pay, cannot be used and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to examine Government procurement transactions to ascertain fairly just compensation predicated on the sum a prudent seller would or has required for similar property. The Government cannot fairly employ condemnation procedures to obtain a confiscatory or even a bargain acquisition. It is obviously unfair to pay a vendor who is a willing seller more than a condemnation defendant for similar property at the same time.

When property, designed and constructed by agreement for Government use, is condemned, the cost to the Government of similar property openly and competitively procured at the time of taking would be a fair measure of just compensation. It is considered that the element of value to the Government of the property acquired in condemnation should be admissible in all cases pertaining to property designed and constructed by agreement for Government use.

Excepting the power of conscription, there is no greater sovereign power than that of eminent domain. Great power arbitrarily exercised is tyranny. The Congress, the courts, and the executive branch must increasingly guard against abuse of governmental power.

ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

The bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the abbreviation of the record on the review or enforcement of orders of administrative agencies, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, this bill authorizes the several courts of appeals of the United States to adopt rules authorizing the abbreviation of the transcript and other parts of the record made before Federal administrative agencies when the orders of those agencies are to be reviewed by the courts of appeals. Under several existing statutes permitting appeals to the court of appeals from the findings and orders of administrative agencies, it is necessary for the administrative agency to prepare and file the entire record of the proceedings before the administrative agency. This oftentimes results in a voluminous record, much of it not pertinent to the matters under review. Many times, likewise, the record involves other applicants not a party to the appeal.

Under the authority conferred by this bill, the courts of appeals could, by special order or by stipulation of the parties, provide for the filing of only those materials which are relevant to the issues before the court. In such matters the courts of appeals must, of necessity, have some latitude, and this legislation affords them that latitude.

The bill also provides that when petitions are filed in different circuits to review the same agency order, the jurisdiction of all the petitions shall rest with the court of appeals in which the

first petition is filed but that court will have authority to transfer such cases to another court of appeals if it appears that the convenience of the parties and the interests of justice would be served. Under existing law the agency, by selecting the court in which it files the record, determines which court shall have jurisdiction.

Information submitted to the committee indicated that the adoption of this legislation would result in the saving of time on the part of the court of appeals. Since it is now incumbent upon the Federal agencies to prepare the record for filing in the courts of appeals, it is also likely that this legislation would result in a saving of time and expense on the part of the Federal administrative agencies.

For these reasons, the committee has recommended that the legislation be favorably considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT OF 1920—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 9833) to amend section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

SALES AND EXCHANGES OF PUBLIC LANDS OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 9500) to permit certain sales and exchanges of public lands of the Territory of Hawaii to certain persons who suffered a substantial loss by reason of the tidal wave of March 9, 1957.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] in supplying a thorough analysis of the legal relationship with respect to the lands covered by the bill H. R. 9500. It is clear, under the public law relative to land titles in Hawaii, that the Federal Government holds bare legal title to the lands covered by H. R. 9500. The Territory of Hawaii owns the beneficial interest in these lands. Under the existing law the bare legal title held by the United States has no money value. Consequently, no valuation of the Morse formula is involved. I agree with the statement contained in the memorandum of the Senator from Washington that the insertion of a comma after the word "auction" on page 1, line 8 would clarify the meaning of the bill. I have prepared such an amendment, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 8, after the word "auction" it is proposed to insert a comma.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement prepared by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] on the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT ON H. R. 9500 BY SENATOR JACKSON

H. R. 9500 would allow the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory, with the approval of the Governor and not less than two-thirds of the members of the Board of Public Lands to sell public lands, at fair market value to persons who have suffered a substantial loss of real property by reason of the tidal wave of March 9, 1957.

Also, the Commissioner could exchange public lands for such damaged lands, after procuring the same approval, and the lands to be transferred must equal the value of the damaged lands just prior to the tidal wave and without considering the value of improvements.

It is my understanding that an objection has been raised to this bill, because it may perpetrate a violation of the Morse formula. So far as the power to sell is concerned, I understand that the Morse formula is satisfied, but that the addition of a comma after the word auction would clarify the meaning that such public lands can be sold without the necessity of an auction, but must be sold at fair market value. I would interpose no objection to the addition of such a comma.

The situation is somewhat different than the land exchange provisions, but I do not feel that the bill violates the purpose and intent of the Morse formula. It is certainly not the intention of the committee to perpetrate such a violation, nor to set a precedent for violations in the future.

The status of public lands in Hawaii is different from such status elsewhere in the Nation. The basic statute governing the status of such lands in the act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat. 750; 48 U. S. C. sec. 661) which reads as follows:

"SEC. 661. Public lands; management and disposition

"The laws of the United States existing on July 7, 1898, relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: *Provided*, That all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes (July 7, 1898, No. 55 sec. 1, 30 Stat. 750)" (Resolution of Annexation).

The following sections of the United States Code set forth the various rules relating to leases, sales, exchanges, and use of the public lands. Section 73 of the Hawaii Organic Act (31 Stat. 154; 48 U. S. C. sec. 664) as amended, states "the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands. * * * shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide." Thus, the public lands of Hawaii are owned as follows: The United States owns legal title and certain rights to withdraw such lands for public purposes, and the Territory of Hawaii is the present owner of the equitable title, coupled with the power of administration, subject only to said right of withdrawal.

Under the circumstances, an exchange of damaged lands for lands equal to their value before the damage occurred would result

in a loss by the United States only so far as legal title is concerned. The Territory would suffer any resulting loss in beneficial interest. It is true, however, that the right of withdrawal would be transferred to the lands acquired by the Territory.

Since the public land laws of the Territory are frozen until Congress acts, the Territory has no way to remedy the losses from tidal waves through exchange programs. The Territory could, of course, pass disaster-relief legislation which would compensate or otherwise aid those injured by the tidal wave. The Territory apparently believes that an exchange program such as contemplated by the bill would be a more businesslike approach and perhaps a more satisfactory remedy for those who wish to continue their activity in a location removed from the tidal wave danger. The bill is intended, the committee is informed, to establish machinery necessary to encourage occupants to move away from the danger areas.

Delegate BURNS has informed me that the best precedent for this bill is furnished by Public Law 844 of the 84th Congress, by which the Territory was authorized to exchange public lands for lands which had been covered by lava, after a volcanic eruption. The value of the land was required to be equal as of the date just preceding the eruption, and without regard to the value of the crops or improvements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 635) for the relief of certain aliens was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I offer several amendments, and ask that they be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On pages 2 and 3, it is proposed to strike out sections 3 and 4, and insert the following new section 3:

SEC. 3. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding orders and warrants of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bonds, which may have issued in the cases of Ramon Rodriguez and Pedro Flores-Carrillo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 11668) to amend section 39 of the Trading with the Enemy

Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over, Mr. President, as not being proper calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 12126) to provide further protection against the introduction and dissemination of livestock diseases, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HRUSKA. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 11477) to amend chapter 223 of title 18, United States Code, to provide for the admission of certain evidence, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over, as not being proper calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR

The bill (S. 4232) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 509 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1959" and inserting "June 30, 1960."

BILLS PASSED OVER

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask that the following bills be passed over:

Calendar No. 2241, S. 2142, extension of restrictions on imported citrus fruits, figs, and fig paste;

Calendar No. 2248, S. 3648, Navaho Indian irrigation project and the San Juan-Chama project;

Calendar No. 2249, S. 654, enforcement of State statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities; and

Calendar No. 2251, H. R. 6894, unmanufactured mica and mica films and splittings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bills will be passed over.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL-BUSINESS CONCERNS TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3224) to improve opportunities for small-business concerns to obtain a fair proportion of Government purchases and contracts to facilitate procurement of property and services by the Government, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Government Operations, with amendments, on page 3, line 14, after the word "payments", to strike out "made"; on page 4, line 2, after the word "and", to strike out "submitting" and insert "substituting"; in line 6, after "section 305 (a)", to insert "and"; after line 14, to strike out:

SEC. 7. Section 214 of the Small Business Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 238), as amended (15 U. S. C. 643), is amended further by striking

out the period at the end thereof and substituting therefor a comma and the following: "or (C) to be in the interest of assuring that a fair proportion of the total purchases and contracts for property and services for the Government are placed with small-business concerns. These determinations may be made for individual awards or contracts or for classes of awards or contracts."

At the beginning of line 24, to change the section number from "8" to "7"; on page 5, at the beginning of line 3, to change the section number from "9" to "8"; at the beginning of line 9, to change the section number from "10" to "9"; in line 21, after the word "and", to insert "after"; in line 24, after the word "the", where it appears the first time, to strike out "Government" and insert "United States"; on page 6, line 3, after the word "lien", to strike out "shall be" and insert "is", in the same line, after the word "to", to strike out "all" and insert "any"; at the beginning of line 5, to change the section number from "11" to "10"; at the beginning of line 8, to change the section number from "12" to "11", and, at the beginning of line 11, to change the section number from "13" to "12"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 302 (a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 393), as amended (41 U. S. C. 252 (a)), is amended further to read as follows:

"(a) The provisions of this title shall be applicable to purchases and contracts for property or services made by—

"(1) The General Services Administration, for the use of such agency or otherwise; or

"(2) any other executive agency (except the departments and activities specified in title 10, United States Code, section 2303 (a)) in conformity with authority to apply such provisions delegated by the Administrator in his discretion. Notice of every such delegation of authority shall be furnished to the General Accounting Office."

SEC. 2. Section 302 (c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 393), as amended (41 U. S. C. 252 (c)), is amended further—

(a) by revising paragraph (3) to read:

"(3) the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$2,500;"

(b) by renumbering paragraphs (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14) as paragraphs (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), and (15), respectively; and

(c) by adding, immediately after paragraph (8), a new paragraph (9), reading as follows:

"(9) for perishable or nonperishable subsistence supplies."

SEC. 3. Section 302 (e) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 394; 41 U. S. C. 252 (e)) is amended by striking out "(9)," "(10)," "(11)," and "(13)," and substituting therefor "(10)," "(11)," "(12)," and "(14)," respectively.

SEC. 4. Section 305 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 396), as amended (41 U. S. C. 255), is amended further to read as follows:

"SEC. 305. (a) Any executive agency may—

"(1) make advance, partial, progress, or other payments under contracts for property or services made by the agency; and

"(2) insert in bid solicitations for procurement of property or services a provision limiting to small-business concerns advance or progress payments."

Aug. 18, 1958

- 3 -

11. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 9407, to provide additional opportunity for certain employees to obtain career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive service. p. 16848
Passed without amendment S. 4004, to encourage transfers of Federal employees for service with international organizations. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 16849-49
Passed as reported S. 3195, to authorize certain retired Federal personnel to accept and wear decorations, presents, and other things tendered them by certain foreign countries. pp. 16850-66
12. INSPECTION SERVICES. Passed without amendment S. 3873, to permit the interchange of inspection services between executive agencies without reimbursement or transfer of funds. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16867
13. MINING CLAIMS. Passed over without prejudice, at the request of Rep. Saylor, S. 2039, to clarify the requirements with respect to the performance of labor imposed as a condition for the holding of mining claims on Federal lands pending the issuance of patents therefor. p. 16867
14. EDUCATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 13247, the national defense education bill. p. 16887
15. SALINE WATER. The "Daily Digest" states that conferees agreed to file a report on "S. J. Res. 135, relating to the conversion of saline water to potable uses." p. D871
16. LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE. Rep. Arends objected to scheduling numerous bills in the House for consideration under suspension of the rules, stating that "some of these bills you have scheduled are of major importance and highly controversial and extremely costly to the American people." p. 16804

SENATE

17. FARM PROGRAM. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 4071, the Senate farm bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. (pp. 16748-59) See Digest 140 regarding provisions of the House Amendment.
18. FARM LABOR. Passed without amendment H. R. 10360, to extend the Mexican farm labor program until June 30, 1961. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16659
19. LIVESTOCK DISEASES. Passed as reported H. R. 12126, to extend to wild animals the same prohibition against entry into the U. S. as domestic animals from any country where rinderpest or foot-or-mouth disease exists. p. 16661
20. MARGARINE. Passed with amendment H. R. 912, to amend the Navy ration statute to permit the serving of oleo or margarine. pp. 16661-2
21. TEXTILES. Passed with amendments H. R. 469, to protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products. (pp. 16720-1, 16725, 16726-45)
Adopted the committee amendments, and an amendment by Sen. Javits, to eliminate language requiring the labeling of the containers of imported textile products (p. 16744).

22. WATER RESOURCES. Passed with amendments H. R. 5497, to authorize Federal assistance for certain fish and wildlife development projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. Agreed to two amendments by Sen. Cotton to exclude recreational facilities from the bill. pp. 16716-19
- Passed with amendment H. R. 12216, to designate a dam on the Cumberland River near Carthage, Tenn., as the Cordell Hull Dam, and to establish a U. S. study commission on certain Texas river basins. pp. 16634-5
- Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 585, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct studies into the feasibility of furnishing water from the Central Valley Project to the counties of Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Monterey, Calif., by way of the Pacheco Tunnel route or other means. This measure will now be sent to the President. p. 16638
- Sen. Neuberger discussed S. 3185, to require the FPC to secure approval by the Secretary of the Interior of any license affecting fish and wildlife resources. He asserted that the amendment proposed by Sen. Morse, to require only that the FPC receive recommendations but not be bound by them, would maintain the present situation in FPC, which, he alleged, "has neither special competence nor special sympathy for conservation goals and methods, when they would militate against construction of a power project." pp. 16622-26
- Sen. Watkins inserted two articles on Russian hydro-power development which asserted that their program was behind schedule, and greater emphasis was now being placed on thermal power generation. pp. 16617-18
- Sen. Johnson discussed the development of Texas' water resources and urged the development of a unified program. pp. 16611-12
23. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 8481, to extend title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956, relating to forestry, to Hawaii. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16638
- Sen. Humphrey inserted resolutions from the cities of Tower, Eveleth, and Kinney, Minn., urging the appropriation of additional funds for construction projects planned for the Superior National Forest. p. 16613
24. LAND UTILIZATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 12494, to authorize this Department, in selling or agreeing to the sale of certain lands to N. C., to permit the State to sell or exchange such lands for private purposes. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 16638
25. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment S. 3571, to provide for equal treatment of all State-owned hydro-electric power projects with respect to the taking over of such projects by the U. S. p. 16633
- Sen. Humphrey inserted a resolution from the East River Electric Power Cooperative urging the enactment of S. 2990 and H. R. 11762, to transfer certain REA functions from the Secretary to the REA Administrator. pp. 16612-13
26. RESEARCH. Passed with amendment S. 3268, to provide various amendments to the National Science Foundation Act. pp. 16631-2
27. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6789, to provide for reasonable notice of applications to the U. S. courts of appeals for interlocutory relief against the orders of certain administrative agencies (S. Rept. 2435). p. 16613
28. FOOD ADDITIVES. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendments H. R. 13254, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to prohibit the use in foods of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety (S. Rept. 2422). p. 16613

Treasury, is held in high esteem by every Member of Congress.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, I desire to associate myself with the distinguished Senator from New Mexico and my other colleagues in what has been said on this subject. It seems to me it is particularly appropriate that the Senate take this action at this time. Admiral Rickover is a great scientist and engineer and a dedicated American, who has rendered great service to his country in many fields, particularly in the atomic submarine field. I believe the distinguished Senator from New Mexico should ask for a yea and nay vote on the measure, because I am confident every Member of the Senate, on both sides of the aisle, would wish to vote in favor of the proposal. All of them, I am sure, feel deeply that Admiral Rickover is entitled to whatever recognition the resolution will give him. Certainly it is little enough to give him in view of the great service he has rendered his country.

Mr. ANDERSON. I wish merely to comment on the suggestion of the able Senator from Wyoming by saying that, because of the pressures at this time on the leadership I said I would not take the time to call for a yea and nay vote. I assure the Senator that I agree with him every Member wishes to vote affirmatively on the pending resolution.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, it has been my privilege to sit at meetings of the Armed Services Committee on two different occasions when Admiral Rickover has appeared before it. On each occasion I was impressed by his directness, by his enthusiasm for his work, and by his dedication to it.

A few days ago something was said with reference to Admiral Rickover which should be mentioned at this time. The distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] said to me that when he visited the plant at Arco, Idaho, and spent a few days there, the thing that amazed him most was to find lieutenant commanders, for example, working under the direction and supervision of a lieutenant junior grade. That was because the people around Admiral Rickover become so dedicated and devoted to the work they do that they are not interested in rank; they are interested only in getting the work done. It certainly is admirable to find such a man, who can display such fine quality of leadership as to inspire men to work together as a team in such a fine fashion. It is another indication of the achievement and genius of Admiral Rickover. I certainly wish to be associated with everything that has been said about him today.

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, it is an honor to be associated with the Members of the Senate who are making the proposal now under consideration. It brings out the fact that America has always been defended by the spirit of its people. We have great, dedicated leaders who instill enthusiasm in their subordinates. For that reason, it is most important that we should thank the distinguished vice chairman of

the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for bringing this matter before us.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I wish to close by pointing to something the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] has said. He has stressed the teamwork of the admiral and his associates. I hope that the medal will be regarded as recognition of that team work, not only in connection with the development of nuclear submarines, but also the great peacetime atomic powerplant at Shippingport, Pa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 201) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE V OF AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 10360) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. R. 10360.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, this measure has been cleared with the distinguished minority leader. It was passed unanimously by the House. The bill as passed by the House provides for a 2-year extension and a report from the Department.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 2426, H. R. 9822, to provide for holding a White House conference on aging, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with amendments, on page 6, line 21, after the word "States", to insert "in January 1961"; and on page 8, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "but not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$15,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, this is a very important bill. The Senator from Rhode Island has asked that it be considered at this time. I have conferred with the minority leadership, and they are agreeable to having it considered now. I ask the Senator from Rhode Island to make the explanation.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the bill provides for a White House conference on the problems of elderly citizens. The House bill was amended by the Senate committee to provide for holding the conference in January 1961 and makes a modest appropriation. The House bill provided originally \$50,000. The amount has been reduced by the Senate committee to \$15,000, but in no case is it to be less than \$5,000.

The conference will be rather panoramic in its scope. It will study all the problems of our elderly citizens. The bill is an excellent piece of proposed legislation, and comes before us at an appropriate time. I hope the Senate will act favorably upon it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD a statement prepared by the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL] regarding the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR PURTELL

The Senate has been much concerned especially in recent days with educational measures to improve the opportunities of youth for effective participation in the life of our times. We should be equally aware of the needs and potentialities of the growing millions of middle-aged and older people. They, too, should have opportunities to lead lives of dignity and purpose. The President has said, "Our Nation now must learn to take advantage of the full potential of our old citizens—their skills, their wisdom, and their experience. We need those traits fully as much as we need the energy and boldness of youth."

The problems of the aging touch all aspects of life and only very limited study has been given to them. It seems almost inevitable therefore that a bill such as that for the White House Conference on Aging should be proposed, and I think we may learn from the experience with the Conference on Education what we may gain from such a Conference on Aging.

Each of the 53 States and Territories invited to participate in the White House Conference on Education in 1955 conducted a conference program in preparation for the national conference. Thirty-five States in addition to holding State conferences organized community, county, and regional conferences. Approximately 3,600 of these were reported to the Committee for the White House Conference on Education. In Illinois more than 500 community conferences were held prior to the conference. In Connecticut the first statewide meeting was followed by six regional meetings in which the conclusions of the State conferences were discussed. In Iowa it was estimated that more than 40,000 persons were involved in the preparation for a statewide conference.

All but 6 of the 53 States and Territories applied for conference funds as authorized by the act. Although 5 States and 1 Territory did not apply for funds, each cooperated fully and submitted a report. The findings of the State and territorial confer-

ences were released within the States following the meetings there.

At local, State, and finally the national conference, participants representing wide citizen interest discussed thoroughly the following six basic questions affecting education:

1. What should our schools accomplish?
2. In what ways can we organize our school systems more efficiently and economically?
3. What are our schools building needs?
4. How can we get enough good teachers?
5. How can we finance our schools?
6. How can we obtain a continuing public interest in education?

Almost 2,000 persons participated in the White House Conference, including representatives of 283 national organizations in addition to the delegates designated by the States.

The limited investment of Federal funds and personnel in the White House Conference brought about the most widespread and concerted consideration of their educational problems by the people, in the history of this country.

Congress would do well to assure that at least as much attention is given to the varied and complex needs of our senior citizens as has been given to the education needs of our youth. The White Conference on Aging will lay a sound foundation for the development of programs for older people. This legislation has a number of virtues which briefly stated are:

1. The bill recognizes the problems of an increasing number of older persons in the population and the need for a balanced national program with emphasis on the responsibility of the State and community.
2. The White House Conference would convene the best qualified persons in the field and provide a forum for discussion of latest developments and experience.
3. The bill makes it possible for each State to conduct a conference to define its needs and recommendations for consideration. By providing funds for State conferences and studies, the bill provides a strong incentive to States to give immediate and thorough consideration to present and potential programs.
4. The White House Conference would provide a national forum to translate conferences, surveys, and studies into action programs.
5. The bill provides a dramatic, "grass-roots" medium for calling attention to needs and programs, and authorizes funds which have been hitherto unavailable for widening public awareness of needs and resources in the field of aging.

There are those who may say: "Why do we need all this discussion and exploration? Raise the income of older people so that they can buy the goods and services they need." Income, of course, is basic; but the problem is not so simple even if you disregard the enormous tax burden upon the working population. The problems that come with age may appear in any aspect of living—income, employment, health, housing, and civic and social participation.

The solution does not lie in any one of these areas—income or health, or housing—but in all of these and the interrelationships among them. We must see the field of aging whole. There are no quick and easy solutions. Fortunately we are in no crisis situation; all the more reason why we should explore and plan to avoid a critical situation from the sheer piling up of unmet needs as the numbers of our older people increase.

The goal is the opening up of opportunities for varied courses of action, so that each of our older citizens can pursue a way of life suited to his individual needs and capacities. If we continually examine our needs and potentials in the field of aging, we will continue to advance as individuals, as com-

munities and as a nation, in this aspect of life which touches every family. Passage of this legislation will mean that in the next 2 years, not only the "paid professionals" but citizens in every State and many communities will get together to explore and take action to meet the challenge of aging, building up finally in the White House Conference to a truly national expression of the goals of our people for living in the later years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act to provide for holding a White House Conference on Aging to be called by the President of the United States in January 1961, to be planned and conducted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with the assistance and cooperation of other departments and agencies represented on the Federal Council on Aging; to assist the several States in conducting similar conferences on aging prior to the White House Conference on Aging; and for related purposes."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, in today's Wall Street Journal, appears a very interesting article on the financial outlook of the country, written by Mr. George Shea. I think all Senators, and the general public, as well, will be very much interested in reading this careful comment. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal of August 18, 1958]

THE OUTLOOK—APPRAISAL OF CURRENT TRENDS IN BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Probably the word most often used nowadays in writings about business or securities is inflation. That this Nation is on a treadmill of even more rapid inflation than experienced so far in the war and postwar periods is an article of faith accepted and loudly repeated by all. A unanimity so nearly complete—almost as complete, for instance, as the new-era thinking of 1929 just before that year's stock market crash—ought to be examined to see if inflation is the major cause of the recent stock market boom.

One example is current talk about the rise in stock prices since last winter. Because earnings are down sharply from last year's and as yet show few signs of upturn, most commentators say flatly that fear of inflation lies at the root of the rise. Yet there are two reasons for questioning this explanation.

One is the kind of stocks that rose first. The advance was led by the utilities, which

are among the stocks least likely to benefit from inflation, and by drug shares, which are not traditional inflation hedges. Later other groups joined in, but still not those regarded as true inflation hedges. For instance, the steels rose at a time when their costs were going up and their selling prices weren't, and went up further when the price advances came even though these proved to be far smaller than the cost increases. Steel, in any case, is not a good inflation hedge because it is such a universally used product that its price advances usually run into heavy political as well as consumer resistance. Meanwhile, the stocks normally sought for protection against inflation, copper, and domestic oil shares, did share in the rise, but were laggard until this summer.

The other reason for doubt is that a stock market rise almost always precedes a business recovery from recession. Careful studies by economists show that such stock price advances have in the majority of recessions started while business was still on the way down, sometimes preceding the start of recovery by half a year or more. Thus it is not necessary to cite inflation as the cause in this instance, if one accepts the widespread judgment that the recession is at or close to bottom.

The reason why everyone expects inflation, of course, is the rapid increase in the Federal deficit. That such governmental red ink tends to rot the value of the currency admits of no discussion or disagreement. Furthermore, that our system of government—indeed almost any system of government—has a built-in bias toward deficits and inflation is also just about unarguable.

However, the sizes of deficits do matter. Inflation of the most extreme kind, such as the one in Germany after World War I, come from deficits that double or triple year after year. The much milder inflation we have suffered in this Nation since World War II came principally from deficits that ran above \$20 billion a year for 5 war years, and above \$50 billion a year in 3 of those years. The current fiscal year's projected deficit, at \$12 billion, is by no means as big as those wartime figures.

The economic background also makes a great difference. In the past year private debt has shown very little gain, in contrast to the huge increases which helped finance the boom of 1955-56. Furthermore, a \$12 billion Federal deficit is less than 3 percent of the Nation's overall output of goods and services. The deficits of the 1930's, which mostly varied between \$2.6 billion and \$4.4 billion (the sole exception was 1938, when the figure fell to \$1.2 billion) were proportionately somewhat larger, ranging around 4 percent to 5 percent of gross national product. Yet they produced no appreciable inflation after the initial rebound in the general price level in 1934-35 from the extremely low levels of 1932-33.

One reason why the deficits of the 1930's had so little inflationary effect is that the Nation's productive capacity was not being used fully. There was room for more production than the market demanded, so that price boosts were not needed to stimulate the creation of added capacity.

In contrast, for a good many years after World War II there wasn't enough capacity here or in the rest of the world to produce the goods market demanded. Under such conditions price advances were needed to stimulate the building of added capacity.

Today that situation has changed radically. The producing rates in steel, copper, and aluminum testify to the fact demand is now below capacity. And that's not just because of recession. Indications are that even after recovery has taken place, there will be enough of most goods to go around.

That's true not only here but abroad. The Russian offerings of aluminum, tin, gold,

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10360

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 15 (legislative day, AUGUST 14), 1958

Received

AUGUST 18 (legislative day, AUGUST 16), 1958

Read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed

AN ACT

To amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 509 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as
4 amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1959" and
5 inserting "June 30, 1961".

Passed the House of Representatives August 14, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10360

AN ACT

To amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.

AUGUST 15 (legislative day, AUGUST 14), 1958
Received

AUGUST 18 (legislative day, AUGUST 16), 1958

Read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed

Public Law 85-779
85th Congress, H. R. 10360
August 27, 1958

AN ACT

72 Stat. 934.

To amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 509 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1959" and inserting "June 30, 1961". 69 Stat. 615.

Approved August 27, 1958.

